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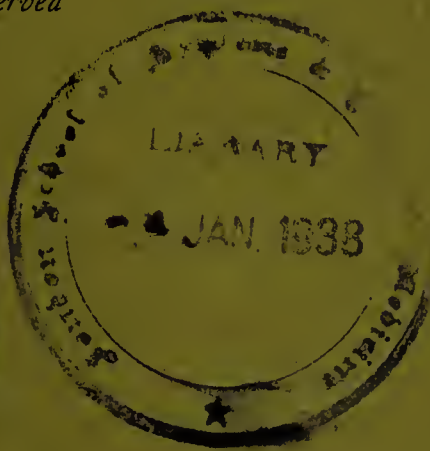
His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the
Council of the League of Nations on
the Administration of the

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

For the Year 1936

*For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Non-Parliamentary Publications
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FOREWORD.

Certain information and statistics on matters regarding which questions were asked during the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission are included in this Report. In order to facilitate reference, a schedule is given below showing the parts of the Report in which this information may be found:—

<i>Page of Minutes of XXIX Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry.</i>	<i>Part of Report. Paragraphs.</i>
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REPORT BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND TO THE COUNCIL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TANGANYIKA
TERRITORY FOR THE YEAR 1936

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. The Tanganyika Territory consists of that portion of the former colony of German East Africa which under Article 22, Part I, of the Treaty of Peace with Germany, the Principal Allied and Associated Powers agreed should be administered under a mandate by His Britannic Majesty. The coast-line extends for a distance of approximately 500 miles from the Umba River on the north to the Rovuma River on the south. The northern boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to Lake Victoria at the intersection of the first parallel of latitude with the eastern shore of the Lake (Mohuru Point), and thence along the first parallel of latitude until it strikes the Kagera River about 70 miles west of Lake Victoria. From this point the western boundary follows the Kagera River to approximately $2^{\circ} 25'$, and thence along the eastern boundary of Urundi to the Malagarasi River, which it follows to Lake Tanganyika. The boundary then follows a line due west until it reaches the centre line of Lake Tanganyika, which it follows to Kasanga (formerly Bismarckburg) at the southern end of the lake. Thence it follows the boundary of Northern Rhodesia to the northern end of Lake Nyasa and continues along the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa to a point due west of the Rovuma River, whence the boundary runs east and joins the Rovuma River, the course of which it follows to the sea. The total area of the Territory is about 360,000 square miles, which includes 20,000 square miles of water.

2. Along the coast lies a plain, varying in width from 10 to 40 miles, behind which the country rises gradually to a plateau constituting the greater part of the hinterland. This plateau falls sharply from a general level of 4,000 feet to the level of the lakes (Tanganyika, 2,590 feet; Nyasa, 1,607 feet) which lie in the trough of the great Rift Valley.

The highest points in the Territory are the extinct volcanoes in the north-east, Kilimanjaro, which rises to 19,720 feet and is snowcapped, and Mount Meru (14,960 feet). In the south-west are the Livingstone Mountains, where the highest peak is over 9,000 feet.

3. The seat of Government is Dar es Salaam (population 35,000), a town founded in 1862 by the Sultan of Zanzibar and occupied by the Germans in 1887. The town, which lies along the northern and north-western shores of an almost landlocked harbour about three miles long, is well laid out, and the chief buildings are solid and well designed. The residential area has

extended towards the north, a suburb having been established some four miles from the centre of the town. The second town in importance is Tanga, 136 miles north of Dar es Salaam and 80 miles south of Mombasa. Other seaports are Pangani, Bagamoyo, Kilwa, Lindi, and Mikindani. Tabora, which is situated at the junction of the main caravan routes from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and from Victoria Nyanza to Lake Nyasa, has a population of about 25,000 and is the most important inland town. Dodoma, which is half way between the borders of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia and is situated at the junction of the Great North Road with the Central Railway, is an important station on the air route from the Cape to Cairo. Other inland towns are, in the north, Moshi, Arusha, and Korogwe; in the central area, Morogoro, Kilosa, and Kimamba; and in the south, Iringa, Mahenge, Songea, Mbeya, and Tukuyu. On the great lakes the chief towns are Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria; Kigoma, the terminus of the Central Railway; Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika; and Mwaya on Lake Nyasa. As a result of gold mining developments in the district, Musoma on Lake Victoria is rapidly developing into a lake port of some consequence.

Climate.

4. The climate of the Territory varies greatly according to the height above sea-level of the several districts. Roughly, four climatic zones can be distinguished, though even among these there are considerable local variations:—

(i) The warm and rather damp coast region with its adjoining hinterland. Here conditions are tropical, though not unpleasant except just before and during the rainy seasons, when the heat is trying and the atmosphere humid.

(ii) The hot and moderately dry zone between the coast and the central plateau (300 feet to 2,000 feet). This zone is characterized by low humidity of atmosphere, less rain, and a temperature rather lower but with great daily and seasonal variations.

(iii) The hot and dry zone of the central plateau between 2,000 feet and 4,000 feet in height. The climate of this zone differs greatly in parts, but its prevailing characteristics are low humidity, little rainfall (at Tabora an annual average of 32 inches) and a fairly high mean temperature, with great daily and seasonal variations, sometimes exceeding 36°F. daily. The heat is dry, and not so trying to the European as the moist and steamy warmth of the coast, while the nights are invariably cool.

(iv) The semi-temperate regions around the slopes of Kilimanjaro and Meru, the Usambara Highlands, the Ufipa Plateau, and the mountainous areas to the north of Lake Nyasa and extending in a north-easterly direction to Iringa

(5,000 feet to 10,000 feet). Frosts occur at the higher altitudes, and the nights are cold. These districts enjoy a bracing climate, and alone can be considered healthy for Europeans, but prolonged residence in these altitudes is apt to produce nervous strain, even though physical fitness is maintained.

There are two well-defined rainy seasons annually. Generally speaking, the long rains begin in February or March and last for two or three months, while the short rainy season extends from October to November, but the rainfall is low for a tropical country, and droughts are not infrequent.

II.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

International Conventions and Treaties.

5. The following International Conventions apply or have been applied to the Territory:—

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye revising the General Act of Berlin and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels.

Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa.

International Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation.

International Slavery Convention.

International Telegraph Convention.

International Radio-telegraph Convention.

Universal Postal Convention.

International Sanitary Convention.

International Convention and Protocol relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.

International Convention and Statute and additional Protocol relating to Navigable Waterways.

International Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit, 1921.

International Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye for the Control of Arms.

Opium Convention, 1912.

International Conventions relating to Railways, Maritime Ports, Electric and Hydraulic Power, approved by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit.

Agreement for Creation of International Office of Public Health.

Dangerous Drugs Convention, signed at the Second Opium Conference, 1925.

International Protocol on Arbitration Clauses in Commercial Agreements.

International Convention on Foreign Arbitral Awards
1927.

International Convention for the Suppression of the
Circulation of, and the Traffic in, Obscene Publications.

General Act of 1928 for the Pacific Settlement of
International Disputes.

Convention on Prevention of Use of Asphyxiating Gases.

International Convention on Unification of Rules relating
to Bills of Lading.

International Convention for Regulation of International
Exhibitions.

International Convention relating to Copyright, Rome,
1928.

International Convention relating to Traffic in Women
and Children, 1921-1922.

Treaty for Renunciation of War as an Instrument of
National Policy.

International Convention for Suppression of Slavery,
1926.

Agreements for Suppression of White Slave Traffic, 1904
and 1910.

International Convention for the Amelioration of the
Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.

International Convention as to the Treatment of
Prisoners of War.

Convention relating to the International Circulation of
Motor Vehicles.

International Convention concerning Forced or Com-
pulsory Labour.

International Convention for the Protection of Literary
and Artistic Works.

International Convention for the Sanitary Control of
Aerial Navigation.

6. The following United Kingdom Treaties of Commerce,
etc., are also applicable to the Territory:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Albania.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria.

Convention with Austria relating to Legal Proceedings
in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention relating to Belgian Traffic through the
Territories of East Africa.

Convention with Belgium relating to Legal Proceedings
in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Bulgaria.

Treaty with China relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Czechoslovakia.

Convention with Czechoslovakia relating to 'Legal Pro-
ceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Denmark relating to Legal Proceedings
in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce with Egypt.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Esthonia, together with the Supplementary Agreement and Protocol of 11th July, 1934.

Convention with Esthonia relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Finland.

Convention with Finland relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Finland regarding the Suppression of the Illicit Importation of Alcoholic Liquors into Finland.

Convention with France relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Germany relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany.

Agreement with Germany regarding Payments.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Greece.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Hungary.

Treaty of Commerce with Iran.

Convention with Italy relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Italy for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and Supplementary Convention with Japan.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Latvia, together with Supplementary Agreement and Protocol.

Commercial Agreement with Lithuania embodied in the exchange of Notes of 6th May, 1922, together with the Notes of November-December, 1929, and December, 1931, modifying and extending the original Agreement.

Convention with the Netherlands relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Norway relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Panama.

Convention with Poland relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Poland.

Convention with Portugal relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Portugal respecting Flag Discrimination in Portuguese Ports.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Roumania.

Treaty with Siam for the Revision of Mutual Treaty Arrangements and Protocol concerning the jurisdiction applied in Siam to British subjects.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Siam.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Spain, including the Convention and Notes of April, 1927, revising the original Treaty.

Treaty with Spain relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Agreement with Spain relating to the Treatment of Companies.

Notes exchanged with the Spanish Government relating to the Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Certificates.

Convention with Sweden relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Convention with Turkey relating to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Turkey.

Temporary Commercial Agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Convention with the United States of America respecting Rights in the Tanganyika Territory (10th February, 1925).

Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Co-operation with Yemen.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Yugoslavia.

7. The following countries give Tanganyika products most-favoured-nation treatment:—

Albania.	Greece.	Panama.
Austria.	Guatemala.	Poland.
Brazil.	Hayti.	Roumania.
Bulgaria.	Hungary.	Siam.
Czechoslovakia.	Iran.	Spain.
Egypt.	Japan.	Sweden.
Esthonia.	Latvia.	Yugoslavia.
Finland.	Lithuania.	
Germany.	Norway.	

The table in Appendix IV shows the external markets for the chief products of the Territory exported during 1936.

8. Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and the following countries have been extended to the Territory:—

Albania.	France.	Panama.
Austria.	Germany.	Paraguay.
Belgium (including Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi).	Greece.	Peru.
	Guatemala.	Poland.
	Hayti.	Portugal.
	Hungary.	Roumania.
Bolivia.	'Iraq.	Salvador.
Chile.	Latvia.	San Marino.
Colombia.	Liberia.	Siam.
Cuba.	Lithuania.	Spain,
Czechoslovakia.	Luxemburg.	Switzerland.
Denmark.	Monaco.	United States of
Ecuador.	Netherlands.	America.
Esthonia.	Nicaragua.	Yugoslavia.
Finland.	Norway.	

III.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Government.

9. The Territory is administered by the Governor assisted by an Executive Council.

The laws of the Territory are made by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council constituted by the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926 (see Laws, Volume III, page 22). The Legislative Council consists of the Governor and 13 official members and not more than 10 unofficial members. The unofficial members are nominated by the Governor, without regard to representation of particular races, interests, or public bodies, as being particularly fitted to be of assistance to the Governor, in the exercise of his responsibilities, having regard to the interests of all communities in the territory, native and non-native. The unofficial representation was at its full strength during 1936, three of the members being Indians.

The powers of the Governor are defined in the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920, as amended by Article XLI of the Tanganyika (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1926, and the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1926,* which amends the clause of the former Order in Council relating to the powers which may be delegated to the Governor's Deputy.

Departments of Government.

10. The principal Departments of Government whose headquarters are in Dar es Salaam, are those dealing with Customs, Education, Finance, Legal matters, Justice, Lands, Mines, Survey and Geological Survey, Medical work, Public Health, Police, Prisons, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works and Railways. The Veterinary and Tsetse Research Departments have their main offices at Mpwapwa and Shinyanga, respectively; the Agricultural and Forestry Departments have their headquarters at Morogoro, and the Game Preservation Department operates from Arusha.

Provincial Administration.

11. For administrative purposes, the Territory is divided into provinces, each of which is in the charge of a Provincial Commissioner who is responsible to the Governor for the administration of his province. The provinces are divided into districts

* Laws, Volume III, pages 6-28.

in the charge of District Officers responsible to the Provincial Commissioner. During 1936 the provinces of the Territory were as follows:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Districts.</i>	<i>Area, Square Miles.</i>	<i>Population Census 1931.</i>	<i>Headquarters.</i>
Central ...	Dodoma, Kondoa, Manyoni, Mpwapwa, Singida.	36,320	579,712	Dodoma.
Eastern ...	Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, Kilosa, Morogoro, Rufiji, Ulanga.	41,970	619,191	Dar es Salaam.
Lake ...	Biharamulo, Bukoba, Kwimba, Maswa, Musoma, Mwanza, Shinyanga.	51,200	1,390,609	Mwanza.
Northern ...	Arusha, Masai, Mbulu, Moshi.	32,860	344,198	Arusha.
Southern ...	Kilwa, Lindi, Liwale, Masasi, Mikindani, Newala, Songea.	54,970	543,413	Lindi.
Southern Highlands.	Iringa, Mbeya, Njombe, Rungwe.	43,985	491,911	Mbeya.
Tanga ...	Handeni, Pare, Tanga, Usambara.	13,530	355,914	Tanga.
Western ...	Kahama, Kigoma, Tabora, Ufipa.	85,165	679,692	Tabora.

12 Developments in the past few years in the Iringa province having demonstrated the unsuitability of Iringa as provincial headquarters, the Provincial Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police moved during the year to Mbeya, which has now become the natural capital of the province. The opportunity was also taken to change the name of the province to the more appropriate and descriptive title of the "Southern Highlands Province".

At the beginning of the year the headquarters of the Mahenge district were transferred to Kiberege, which has become the more important station in this area owing to the development of the Kilombero valley and to improved communication between Kilosa and Ifakara. An administrative officer will however, continue to be posted to Mahenge which will be administered as a sub-station of Kiberege. The new district has been styled the "Ulanga District", a name taken from its principal physical feature, the Ulanga valley.

During the year the Mkalama and Singida districts of the Central province were amalgamated, Singida becoming the headquarters of the combined district. Arrangements have also been made whereby the Mpwapwa and Manyoni districts will be merged with the Dodoma district as from the 1st of January 1937. The Central province will then consist of three districts only—Dodoma, Kondoa and Singida. These changes have been

made possible by the steady improvement in the means of communication in the province, by the growing efficiency and self-reliance of the native administrations, and by the fact that modern conditions do not call for the maintenance of so many small residential stations. The amalgamations will free administrative officers from much routine work and will enable them to devote more time to touring their districts.

Native Administration.

13. No event of outstanding political importance occurred in 1936 and the year has been one of steady progress. Good rains fell throughout the Territory with the result that food supplies were abundant everywhere and the production of economic crops reached a high level. In fact the native communities probably enjoyed easier circumstances than any they have experienced since the onset of the economic depression in 1930. In the Lake province, for instance, it is estimated that over £420,000 remained in the hands of the native population after their tax obligations had been met.

14. The cotton crop in the Lake province was again a record one, 48,823 bales being exported as compared with 39,325 bales in 1935. In the Eastern province record crops were obtained in both the Bagamoyo and the Rufiji districts. There was also a notable increase in production in the Usambara, Same and Handeni districts of the Tanga province.

15. The production of groundnuts reached a new high level in the Lake province and amounted to 10,910 tons, valued at £103,000, an increase of nearly 1,900 tons over the yield for the previous year. A record crop was also obtained in the Western province, as a result of which it is estimated that at least £80,000 was distributed amongst the growers.

16. With the exception of coffee the production of other economic crops was generally successful and resulted in a large increase in the export of agricultural products, while the growers of foodstuffs in the Southern Highlands province found a ready sale for them on the Lupa goldfields.

17. As regards coffee, the position was less satisfactory. In the Bukoba district, which depends for its prosperity almost entirely on the coffee industry, the yield was about 40 per cent. less than in 1935. With prices remaining at the same low level as in the previous year, this meant a drop in the export value of the crop of nearly £87,000. In the Moshi district the income of the Chagga was likewise affected owing to the low prices prevailing.

18. There was an increase in the sales of clarified butter and shade-dried hides but native pastoralists in the Central and Northern provinces were somewhat inconvenienced by quarantine

control measures which it was necessary to enforce owing to a spread of rinderpest in southern Mbulu and Masailand. Despite control, however, the disease spread and fresh outbreaks occurred throughout the year, as the restrictive measures were in part rendered abortive by the movement of game animals carrying the disease. Fortunately it was of a mild type and heavy mortality among infected herds was rare. One effect of the control and the consequent closing in the first half of the year of a number of cattle markets was a rise in stock prices. Full advantage was taken of this by the natives and with a steady demand and keen competition between traders for slaughter animals considerable sums passed into the hands of stock owners.

Several outbreaks of rinderpest also occurred in the Nzega area of the Kahama district in the Western province, and here the mortality was high; about 10,000 head of cattle were involved, of which approximately nine per cent. died.

19. The return to prosperity was reflected in the amount of house and poll tax collected, which totalled approximately £660,000 as against £632,000 collected in 1935. One of the most remarkable instances of the return to more prosperous conditions is reflected in the amount of tax collected in the Rufiji district, which has risen from £1,650 in 1932/33 to £8,700 in 1935 and to £13,500 in 1936.

20. At the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck hoped that more information would be given in the next Report on the subject of the graduated native tax, referred to in paragraph 21 of the 1935 Report*. Investigations into the possibility of introducing this system of taxation into certain districts of the Lake province continued during the year but no decision has yet been arrived at in regard to this matter.

21. The increase in the amount of house and poll tax collected resulted in an increased rebate being paid to native administrations and enabled them to devote larger sums to the expansion of various services designed to be of benefit to their people. In the Central province large sums were expended on anti-tsetse measures and on the provision of further water supplies. In the Northern and Southern Highlands provinces further schools and court houses were built and additional medical services were provided in the form of dispensaries. In the Lake province expenditure on social services was mainly devoted to the construction of markets and the training and equipping of medical auxiliaries. The first batch of these, numbering eighteen, passed out from the Mwanza medical school during the year and was posted to various stations in the four Sukuma districts;

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

a further twenty were admitted to the school for training. The initial outlay for buildings and equipment for each medical auxiliary, exclusive of the cost of training, amounts to approximately £250. In the Western province over £10,000 was expended in 1936 on social services connected with the health and education of the people.

22. Mention was made in the 1935 Report* of the scheme which was initiated in the Mbulu district of the Northern province for the removal of the Mbugwe to the fertile Kisangaji area under the Rift Wall. This scheme has proved successful and an excellent harvest of food crops has been obtained in the new area. In addition there has been a welcome increase in the production of cotton and the newly formed treasury which began its first year with a grant-in-aid from Government of £200 ended it with a satisfactory balance of £334.

23. An important change in regard to trading in the Masai district was made during the year. Itinerant trading was stopped and all trade is now confined to established trading centres, the number of which has been increased to eight. The native authorities have also introduced market by-laws which forbid barter and provide that cash shall be paid for all cattle and hides purchased. These measures should protect the Masai from exploitation by itinerant traders, against whom there have been constant complaints in the past.

24. Attention has been devoted during the year to the political re-organization and means for promoting the social and economic well-being of the Sonjo tribe, a small group of some 2,500 persons living in the northern part of the Masai district. These people were administered as an appendage of the Masai administration and the first step in the general re-organization was to create them a separate unit with their own native authorities, court and treasury. This was brought about in October, when a council of five headmen was established and a grant-in-aid of £54 was given by Government to assist the new unit for the remaining three months of the year. A clerk-agricultural instructor and a tribal dresser were engaged, drugs, seed and agricultural implements were obtained, and the unit is now a working concern. Further assistance was given to the tribe by reducing the tax from Shs. 6s. to Shs. 4s. and by increasing the rebate payable to the treasury to Shs. 1/50.

Visits were paid to the area by medical and agricultural officers to investigate the health and agricultural conditions prevailing. They report that these people are practically free from disease and that they have reached a comparatively high standard of development in ordinary African village agriculture but that they still use a primitive digging stick as their main

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

agricultural implement. Their country is dry and arid and irrigation is extensively used for the growing of crops. Considerable erosion has taken place and it is evident that immediate steps must be taken to prevent further wastage. A demonstration farm has accordingly been started on which anti-erosion measures will be demonstrated and an agricultural officer will make another extended visit to the area with the District Officer to enable this work to be undertaken communally. The potentialities for the establishment of a lucrative trade in beeswax are also considerable and demonstrations are now being given in the cleaning and preparation of wax.

25. In the Eastern province an important amalgamation was brought about in the Morogoro district when the Northern and Southern Uluguru native authorities were united under a single chief. This amalgamation had been under discussion since 1929 but had not been proceeded with as the people themselves were not unanimously in favour of it. The Southern Uluguru chief has, however, of recent years proved himself to be a most unsatisfactory ruler and he finally lost the respect of his people altogether and had to be deposed early in the year. After lengthy discussions regarding the appointment of his successor the clan heads and elders eventually decided that Chief Kingo, head of the Northern Uluguru section of the tribe, was the obvious man to fill the post. Chief Kingo has proved himself a wise and respected ruler and his appointment unites approximately 100,000 natives of common language and stock under one head.

26. Political developments of some importance also took place in the Rufiji district during the year. The people in this district all belong to the one big endogamous group of Matumbi, Kichi, Rufiji, Ndengereko and Nyagatwa, a group devoid of any superior tribal organization. At the inception of indirect rule an attempt was made to amalgamate the Matumbi-Kichi into one group, the Rufiji into another and the Ndengereko-Nyagatwa into a third—and chiefs of the Rufiji and the Ndengereko-Nyagatwa group were created with the tacit consent of the people. The lines of proper division first began to appear in 1931 when the Jongo, leading clan in Nyagatwa, asserted their independence and requested separation from the Ndengereko chief. The Jongo were followed by other clans each of which requested separate recognition in its own area, and finally in 1934 all three native authorities were amalgamated into one council composed of the headmen of each executive unit.

During the year under review there has been further development along clan lines and the recognition of more native authorities in other areas is now under consideration. The foundation of the clan is solid and present developments indicate that the people are showing a healthy interest in their own affairs.

27. In the Lake province the native administration of the Bukoba district suffered a great loss by the death of Chief Ruhinda of Ihangiro in November. Ruhinda celebrated his silver jubilee in March, having succeeded his father as chief in 1911. He was possessed of shrewd common sense and was the most progressive and the most reliable of all the Bukoba chiefs. Following the precedent set by his father he named no heir before his death and left the selection to Government. The elders and leading people were consulted and unanimously chose his son, Petro Mugunda, to succeed him.

28. In the Western province several federations of chiefs were established, the most important of which was in Uha where the seven chiefs, who rule between them nearly 63,000 families, after years of dissension and distrust now meet quarterly in council. A new chairman is elected for each meeting and it is interesting to note that an initial difficulty was solved by the selection for the chair of Ruhaga, the woman chief of Muhambwe, who is reported to have presided with considerable tact. In the Tabora district the chiefs of Uyowa, Ushetu and Urambo decided to join the Usagari federation, which already contained the chiefs of Uyui, Ibiri, Karunde and Usagari; and a long-standing grievance was settled by the admission to the federation on equal terms with the other chiefs of the chief of Ukumbi who had been for years, in theory only, subordinate to the chiefdom of Urambo. The eight chiefs of the new federation rule amongst them 11,000 families and there is every prospect that their venture will be successful.

29. In paragraph 15 of the Annual Report for 1933* mention was made of the affairs of Ujiji town, situated on the shores of Lake Tanganyika near Kigoma. Originally Ujiji and its surroundings was under the chief of Manyovu, a portion of the Uha federation. With the arrival of the Arabs the Ha retreated to their mountains and the swampy Luichi lowland, in which the town lies, filled up with foreign natives, most of them slaves or connected with the slave trade. The Germans made Ujiji a Government head-quarters and installed a liwali to rule this very mixed native community, ignoring any claim on the part of Lusimbi, the chief of Manyovu. Lusimbi was recognized as chief some years ago, but it soon became apparent that he exercised no control whatever over the lowland and its population and, in 1934, it was necessary to put the town of Ujiji and its immediate surroundings under the control of a liwali. Lusimbi died in September, 1935, and the re-organization which was undertaken after his death has resulted in the amalgamation of the Mwandiga, Ukaranga and Karago areas with Ujiji to form the Luichi federation. There is now only one court in the whole area thus amalgamated, which sits at Ujiji with the liwali

*Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 93, 1934.

of Ujiji as president. This was agreed to only after a discussion extending over several days had made it clear that it was genuinely desired by all concerned, as it is tantamount to handing over the rule of the entire native community concerned to an Arab. The reason, however, is not far to seek. The population of the area which now comprises the Luichi federation is entirely detribalized and is composed of natives from scores of tribes all over Africa. Also two-thirds of the taxpayers of the chiefdom of Ukaranga live in the village of Simbo, which looks upon itself as a suburb of Ujiji and has never paid much attention to the chief. For years these people have depended on Ujiji for everything, even to the extent of taking their disputes before the court of the liwali there; all of them know that the liwali's court has given satisfaction in the past and, moreover, that he is a servant of their native administration, paid by their treasury. It is possible that the experiment will result in the solution of a problem which has existed since the area passed from the control of the Arabs to that of Europeans. The new federation contains 7,000 families and, thanks to its export trade in rice and fish, it is very prosperous. Prosperity has brought contentment and there has been no trace of the disorder which formerly disgraced Ujiji.

30. The death of King George V evoked many expressions of sincere sympathy and regret from the chiefs and their people all over the Territory. The Africans understand little of our conception of constitutional monarchy and are content to count themselves as among the humblest of the Crown's subjects, but they entertained a personal loyalty and affection for the late King.

Native Courts.

31. There is nothing of particular interest to report in regard to the native courts, which continued to function in a satisfactory manner. In fact it may be said that the native authorities discharge the judicial side of their duties more successfully than any other of their functions. The only cause for complaint is the delay which often occurs in the enforcement of decrees, a fault which characterizes nearly all African native courts. All court records are, however, regularly inspected by District Officers and every endeavour is made to secure an improvement in this respect.

32. At the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck thought that there might be some difficulty in scrutinizing all the records and asked whether there had been any complaints on this score. No difficulty has been experienced in this connection; the inspections are generally carried out by District Officers when on tour and care is always taken to ensure that the business of the courts is not thereby retarded.

33. At the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck said he would be glad to learn whether the second travelling court, which was established in the Lupa Controlled Area in 1935, had proved satisfactory. This court has supplied a very real need in the area and the Provincial Commissioner reports that it has functioned more smoothly and satisfactorily than was expected. It did not hold regular sittings until the end of April as staff difficulties precluded the administrative officer in charge from giving it the attention that a court of this nature, composed of headmen from different tribes, needed in its initial stages. During the year it dealt with 157 cases, with only three appeals to the administrative officer in charge.

It is intended that this court should be peripatetic and hold its sittings periodically in the area. In the beginning, however, it was considered preferable for fortnightly sessions to be held at Chunya, the headquarters of the Lupa Controlled Area, since the headmen had had no experience of the work and had to deal with a mixed and sophisticated population; and the advice and guidance of the administrative officer in charge were, in the circumstances, imperative if the court were to succeed. Now that the members have had a certain amount of experience, however, peripatetic sittings will be begun. Towards the end of the year a second administrative officer was posted to the Lupa Controlled Area, and with this increase in staff it will be possible for supervision and guidance to be afforded to the court on its circuit.

Native Treasuries.

34. A considerable improvement was again noted in the financial position of the native treasuries, due largely to the satisfactory collection of house and poll tax. The accumulated surplus balance in the hands of the various units at the end of the year was estimated to amount to £147,558 as compared with £143,639 at the end of 1935. During the year two new treasuries were established in the Northern province, while amalgamations for financial purposes resulted in a reduction in the number of treasuries in the Eastern, Southern, Southern Highlands and Western provinces.

Eighty-eight separate treasuries were in operation at the end of the year, the majority of which were in a sound financial position. It was necessary to assist only four treasuries with grants-in-aid during the year, the total value of the grants being £574.

35. As an example of the greatly improved financial position of some of the treasuries it may be noted that the Zigua and Nguu units of the Handeni district, which started the year with a total

of £46 between them have ended it with a balance of over £1,200, after paying back to the Government the sum of £55 advanced for the purchase of seed.

36. Further information in regard to native administration and statistics showing the number of cases tried in the native courts during the year will be found in the Annual Reports of the Provincial Commissioners on Native Administration for 1936, copies of which are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

GENERAL

Tsetse Reclamation

37. The reclamation of land from tsetse fly is effected by co-operation between the Tsetse Research Department, the Provincial Administration and the native population. The value of organized bush clearing has been clearly brought home to natives by the excellent results already achieved in various parts of the Territory, and their labour is cheerfully given to the schemes. The usual practice is for the staff of the Tsetse Research Department first to carry out a detailed survey of the area, recommend a scheme and indicate exactly where and how the clearings entailed should be made; it is then for the administrative officers and the chiefs to organize and direct the native effort on pre-arranged lines. The Tsetse Research Department assists in supervision, technical or otherwise, as required and it is thus ensured that the work is done on a scientific basis.

The term "reclamation" now has a much wider significance than that of mere bush clearing. To have any lasting effect operations must embody anti-erosion, water-supply and re-forestation measures—in fact anything pertaining to the preservation of the land comes under the definition. The first step in work of this kind is anti-tsetse, but, once this has been accomplished, the consolidation of the position so won must be undertaken in order that the people concerned may derive the greatest benefits from their labour.

38. A brief account is given below of the reclamation work carried out in the Central, Lake, Northern and Western provinces during the year.

Central Province.—The Central province is traversed from north to south by what is loosely termed the Rift Valley, and the series of subsidiary rifts and scarps which are thrown out from it form a common feature of the landscape of the Singida, Dodoma and Kondoa districts; so do the plateaux which they bound. These latter are often densely populated and are, or have been until recently, largely fly-free. Dense fly-bush is, however, found in the lowlands, and in both the Singida and

the Kondoa districts the fly is beginning to invade the highlands or cultivation steppes. Partly through this invasion and partly owing to overgrazing and wasteful methods of cultivation, the land at the disposal of the natives in these two districts is becoming more restricted every year and the reclamation of fly-infected land is thus of vital importance to allow for future expansion.

During 1936 much reclamation work took place in the fly-infected areas at the foot of the scarps with the dual objects of forming barriers against the advance of the fly and of providing an outlet for the population of the crowded or threatened cultivation steppes, for the areas on the slopes of these scarps are usually fertile.

Clearings were carried out in eight areas during the year, four of which were in the Singida district and four in Kondoa. Four clearings were undertaken at the foot of scarps and the remainder were more directly defensive in character—the clearing of bush that might become infected with fly.

Some 32,000 natives turned out for the above work, which brings the total for the last three years to approximately 136,500. In all roughly 130 square miles of country have been reclaimed in this manner.

Lake Province.—Active measures for the reclamation of land by elimination of the bush were undertaken only in the Shinyanga district during the year. Three thousand seven hundred men turned out and the work was performed under the general direction of the Tsetse Research Department. It comprised the completion of the Somagedi-Hendawashi corridor and the broadening of the Mwanhini clearing throughout its length with a view to rendering the area as safe as possible from invasion by fly. A protective clearing was also made near Usule railway station, linking former clearings and forming an effective barrier to fly from the neighbouring bush.

In the other districts the energies of the people were directed towards preserving and improving the land reclaimed in previous years. Anti-soil erosion measures undertaken included the proper ridging of gardens, rotational grazing schemes and the planting of trees in the form of wind breaks. Further dams and underground tanks were also constructed to provide adequate supplies of water for man and beast throughout the year.

The total number of natives who turned out to assist in the various branches of reclamation work during the year was approximately 6,000. They offered their services willingly and no difficulties were encountered in connection with the schemes undertaken.

Northern Province.—Reclamation work was carried out on a considerable scale in the Mbulu district during the year. The

general fly position throughout this district remains much the same as in 1935 except that the advance eastwards of *G. swynnertoni* was noticed in the vicinity of Lakes Bassodesh and Bassotu. This movement has long been expected and does not constitute any serious threat or cause particular inconvenience to the Barabaig tribesmen.

In the northern Mbulu area a clearing was made along the road between Bassodesh and Karatu to keep it free from fly for the passage of cattle.

The clearings made in 1935 in the vicinity of Lake Tlawi were extended and consolidated with the object of increasing the local grazing areas. A clearing was also made along both banks of the Yaida river. This will provide several hundred families with much needed land for grazing and, by the extension of the existing water furrows, a large acreage along the river will be brought under cultivation.

In the Barabaig area the only work undertaken was a protective clearing to the west and north of Lake Bassotu, with the object of keeping the lake open for the watering of stock.

Western Province.—No further actual reclamation work was undertaken during the year but the introduction of cattle into the concentrations already established continued: at Nyonga there are now six small herds, and fifty head, the property of the Uha native administration, were placed in the Kakonko concentration. It is certain that if sufficient complete clearing can be followed by the introduction of cattle, there will be no difficulty in persuading the natives in the concentrations to keep them clear of fly.

Tsetse Research.

39. The investigation of *G. morsitans* in the *Brachystegia* country south of Tabora, preparatory to experimental attack, has given results of great interest. Owing, however, to the unavoidable delay in procuring funds for the experimental attack which was to crown this work, the latter has had practically to be closed down for the time. Dr. Jackson has been moved meantime to Mbeya, where he is guiding the defence against an advance by *G. morsitans*.

Laboratory work on *G. morsitans*, *G. swynnertoni*, *G. pallidipes* and *G. palpalis* has been continued by Mr. Potts during the year. The results are of importance as throwing light on the yearly fluctuations of the flies and the effect of abnormally heavy rains. This work also has now been closed pending the provision of the facilities required for the programme next planned.

Experiments have been conducted in the field by Mr. S. Napier-Bax and Mr. H. M. Lloyd to test the powers of scent and sight of *G. swynnertoni* and *G. morsitans*. The results have reinforced previous evidence to the effect that scent may play an important part in the finding of food by the tsetse.

Observation and study of the relation of *G. swynnertoni* to its vegetational environment were continued by Mr. N. H. Vicars-Harris and the knowledge of *G. morsitans* has been extended by the observations of Mr. Lloyd on the relation of this fly to its vegetational surroundings in two areas outside the *miombo*, its more usual habitat. The investigation of the breeding of *G. morsitans*, mentioned in last year's Report,* has led to the revolutionary conclusion that the accepted "traditional" breeding sites are not of the importance supposed as, at least during the rains, the tsetse deposits its pupae through the bush under bushy herbs and grass tufts.

40. *Experiments in Reclamation*.—Further progress has been made in the study of methods of clearing. Experiments in the felling of Gall acacias and *miombo* trees and in the poisoning of trees have reached a stage permitting a final examination of the results, which are being reported on. A new series of felling experiments has been conducted in Shinyanga with the object of effecting a more economical use of tribal and paid labour; such points as fatigue effect, results of changing the grip on axes, and the relative effects of different handles and different types of axe have been investigated. Exclusion of grass fires (to be followed by some discriminative clearing) has continued to give the very greatest promise of success against *G. swynnertoni* under the conditions prevailing in Shinyanga. From the small block of country in which this method of attack was originally tried out, the flies are now regarded as expelled except for an odd wanderer from the adjacent fly-infested control area. In a larger block (50 square miles), which has now passed its third dry season without a fire of any extent, the tsetses, formerly abundant, have already become definitely sparse.

A large area in southern Shinyanga frees itself periodically from flies through seasonal and vegetational causes. It last cleared itself in 1922-3 and isolating clearings have been made (to be completed this year) against its reinfestation next time it frees itself. It has become nearly free this year and it is hoped now to free it finally.

41. *An Experiment in Defence*.—As a result of a survey in the Mbeya area, an attack on a fly advance by means of closely controlled game destruction and driving pending construction of a permanent barrier on the Sira river, possibly in collaboration with the Forest Department, has been initiated in conjunction with the Administration. An interesting result so far has been that the flies here (*G. morsitans*) have been shown, by investigation of their contents, to be feeding mainly on pig and the smaller antelopes (57 per cent.) and birds and reptiles (13 per cent). Only 23 per cent. have so far contained the blood of large antelopes or buffalo, the rest (7 per cent.) being on man or monkey.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

42. *Surveys*.—Surveys have been carried out by various members of the department in Moshi, Korogwe, Mpwapwa, Kingolwira, Mbeya, Iringa, Buhungukira, Karagwe and Musoma. In addition the department has been called on by other departments to direct two surveys, one of the fly position in Singida for the Medical department and the other, a smaller undertaking, of the fly threat to eastern Kondoia for the Provincial Administration.

43. *Co-operative Reclamation and Defence*.—The Lake province reclamation schemes have been continued, as last year, on a smaller scale than in previous years. They have been confined to the continuation or completion of projects already in hand, the most important being:—

(a) the completion of two corridor clearings, one in south-eastern Shinyanga and one in southern Shinyanga, giving access to wet season grazing for the over-stocked cultivation steppes;

(b) the improvement of the water-provision arrangements for the Huru-huru rotational grazing scheme, the management of the stock side of which has now been handed to the Veterinary department. The reclaimed area of 200 square miles is being utilized eagerly and most of the time by the natives nearest it; at least 25,000 of cattle have grazed in it, kept fat and well, and disproved rumours of infestation and disease. The people of the eastern chiefdoms, on the other hand, for whom an 11-mile corridor was opened, are reluctant to use the plains owing to difficulties of herding at a distance and the spread of the false rumours referred to above.

In the Kwimba district the year has been given to a consolidation of past gains. In the Kondoia district definite progress has been made, in co-operation with the Administration and the natives, with the clearings and settlement schemes planned by them and by the department. A corridor for cattle has been cut from the hills to the great west-Masai mbuga and the bush from Galapo to Kisesa has been divided into two blocks for attack. A small clearing was also made in Usandawe.

As a result of the Director's investigation at Mpwapwa, a member of the department spent the best part of a month directing the operations there designed to safeguard the veterinary farm at Tubugwe. The protection of the veterinary research station requires an attack on the dry-season retreat of the flies (*G. pallidipes*), which is not unduly extensive.

A general diminution in the numbers of the flies round Shinyanga (apart from definite experimental areas, where the decrease is much more marked) has taken place. Heavy rainfall, unusual cold spells, and a severe and prolonged late dry season all appear to have influenced this result.

Following up the preliminary work of the Director's visits to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Mr. Burt spent four months investigating various fly situations in those territories at the invitation of their Governments.

Reliable fly-boys investigated for a month a suspicion of the occurrence of tsetse-flies in Zanzibar, at the request of the Director of Medical Services of that Protectorate.

Game.

44. The protection of game is effected by legislation regulating the shooting and capture of animals and by the establishment of Reserves which are of the following kinds:—

(i) *Complete Reserves*.—Areas in which, except on the authority of a Governor's licence granted for scientific or administrative reasons, no person shall hunt or photograph any animals.

(ii) *Closed Reserves*.—Areas in which no person may enter for the purpose of hunting or photographing game except with a written permit from the Provincial Commissioner of the province in which such areas are situated, or from a District Officer to whom power to issue such permits has been delegated.

(iii) *Closed Areas*.—Areas in which a game licence shall not be deemed to authorize the hunting of any animal.

(iv) *Partial Reserves*.—Areas in which certain species are protected.

There are 11 Complete Reserves, two Closed Reserves, two Closed Areas and five Partial Reserves in the Territory at present. Two extensions have been made to existing Reserves in the Southern province. The extension to the Selous Reserve is mainly for the conservation of elephant. An extension to the Matandu River Reserve is for the conservation of game animals excluding elephant.

In the Serengeti area there is a notable increase in the lion population. The tameness of these animals so far as photography is concerned has to be seen to be believed.

Measures for the control of raiding elephant have been unusually drastic during the past three years. As the situation is now well in hand these measures are now being relaxed. Excessive shooting out of elephant is no longer necessary but efficient policing of the areas concerned is still essential.

A rest camp for the convenience of visitors has been established in the Ngorongoro Crater Reserve overlooking the Crater itself and its teeming masses of game.

Regulations are in force prohibiting (1) approach by motor vehicles or aeroplanes; (2) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for the purpose of hunting, killing, or capturing; (3) the

shooting at any game animal from within 200 yards of a motor vehicle or aeroplane; and (4) the use of a motor vehicle or aeroplane for driving or stampeding game.

The Game Preservation Ordinance and Regulations, which were exacted in 1921, are now being revised. It is hoped to introduce in 1937 amending legislation which will be more suitable to present conditions.

Changes in Personnel.

45. Sir Sidney Abrahams, K.C., Chief Justice, left the Territory in June on appointment as Chief Justice, Ceylon. He was succeeded by Mr. L. C. Dalton, formerly a Puisne Judge in Ceylon.

Mr. T. Fitzgerald, C.M.G., O.B.E., Postmaster-General of the Amalgamated Services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, left East Africa on leave pending retirement in February. He was succeeded by Mr. G. B. Hebden, formerly Chief Telegraph Engineer, Nigeria.

Mr. W. Nowell, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director, East African Agricultural Research Station, proceeded on leave in April, pending retirement. Mr. A. G. G. Hill, Senior Geneticist, Mauritius, has been selected to succeed Mr. Nowell.

Conference of East African Governors.

46. One meeting of the Governors' Conference was held during 1936. The Governors of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland and the British Resident, Zanzibar, met at Dar es Salaam early in June and the principal subjects discussed were:—

- (i) Unified time.
- (ii) Research reports.
- (iii) Tea production in East Africa.
- (iv) Tariff changes.
- (v) Responsibility for the safety of aviators.
- (vi) Inter-Territorial Language Committee.
- (vii) Conditions of service.
- (viii) Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment.

(i) Unified Time.

47. It was agreed that, subject to the passage of the necessary legislation, a standard time $2\frac{3}{4}$ hours ahead of Greenwich mean time should be adopted in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. This change is in accordance with the wishes expressed by Chambers of Commerce, and will come into effect as from the 1st of January, 1937.

(ii) *Research Reports.*

During the year meetings were held between representatives of the East African territories to discuss problems of medical, veterinary, and agricultural research, and the problems connected with tsetse fly and sleeping sickness. The reports of these technical conferences were placed before the Governors. Although time did not suffice for a full examination of the numerous proposals put forward, it was found possible to agree to the creation of a Standing Medical Research Committee in which it is hoped that the Government of the Sudan will participate. Consideration of other matters arising from these reports was necessarily deferred until they had been more closely studied and further expert comment had been obtained.

Copies of these reports are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

(iii) *Tea production in East Africa.*

The Conference learned with satisfaction that, as a result of an inter-territorial meeting of tea producers held at Mbeya in May, it had been found possible to establish a single African Tea Association, which will be in a position to represent the common interests of the tea-growing industry in the several East African territories. The Governors expressed their willingness to co-operate with the newly formed Association, particularly in regard to any legislation that might be proposed for levying a tea cess to be used in the interests of the industry.

(iv) *Tariff Changes.*

In connection with a resolution passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Conference discussed the possibility of adopting a common procedure for enacting any future tariff changes that might be considered desirable in the area covered by the Customs Agreements. They agreed unanimously that it would be desirable to introduce such changes simultaneously by executive order, subject to subsequent confirmation by the legislatures. The Governor of Kenya felt debarred from undertaking to adopt this procedure by the objections which he anticipated would be raised on constitutional grounds in that Colony.

The necessary legislation (Ordinance No. 20 of 1936) was enacted in Tanganyika in November, but the Governments of Kenya and Uganda have so far been unable to implement the Conference's proposals.

(v) *Responsibility for the Safety of Aviators.*

Proposals for defining the responsibilities of Government in regard to the safety of aviators flying over East Africa were discussed. It was agreed:—

- (a) that it is the duty of the Government of the Territory to see that all aviators are informed of the routes along

which they are allowed to fly and the precautions that they must take in order to minimize the possibility of future search; and

(b) that if an aviator is lost, it is the duty of the Government to take all reasonable steps to find him, whether he received and complied with those instructions or not, and regardless of whether it was owing to his own fault if he did not receive them.

The detailed measures necessary to give effect to these principles were left for subsequent consideration.

(vi) *Inter-Territorial Language Committee.*

The scope and value of the Inter-Territorial Language Committee came under review. The Conference recognized that, over a great part of East Africa, Swahili was the principal medium of communication between Government and the governed and was the basis of African education. There is an urgent demand for new books and periodicals to meet the needs of the rapidly growing number of literate natives. But at present, neither in its spoken nor in its written form is there any certainty of uniformity, and in the absence of any authoritative body, such as a university capable of encouraging uniformity, the Inter-Territorial Language Committee exercises a necessary and invaluable function.

(vii) *Conditions of Service.*

The Conference devoted some time to the study of proposals forwarded by the Secretary of State for the readjustment of salary scales, &c., applicable to new entrants to the professional and technical branches of Government service in East Africa.

(viii) *Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment.*

The Conference had the advantage of seeing some examples of the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment, and expressed the hope that the experiment would be continued.

48. Other subjects which came under review included measures for the co-ordination of defence, the production of salt in East Africa, the needs of the East African Meteorological Service in relation to the forthcoming expansion of the Empire Air Mail Scheme, the question of increasing local facilities for broadcasting in East Africa, and the functions and conduct of the Conference Secretariat.

Transport Policy Board.

49. The Transport Policy Board also met. The discussion of certain questions was facilitated by the presence of the General Managers of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railways.

The reports of the annual conferences of General Managers and Directors of Public Works, which had been arranged in consequence of a decision of the Transport Policy Board in 1935, were laid before the Board, and their contents were studied with interest. Consideration was given to the problems of road versus rail competition in East Africa, in the light of the detailed examination of these problems which had recently been carried out in each territory, and telegrams were exchanged with the Secretary of State regarding the possibility of obtaining the services of an acknowledged expert on transport matters from the United Kingdom.*

The Board's attention was given to the question of co-ordinating the governmental control of civil aviation throughout the three territories.

50. At the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Palacios observed that one of the subjects dealt with at the Sessions of the Governors' Conference held in 1935 was the exemption from direct taxation of persons engaged in charitable and religious work. He inquired whether a decision had been taken on this point, concerning which the Annual Report for 1935† gave no details.

The following extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Conference held in April, 1935, makes the position clear:—

“ The Governor (of Tanganyika) stated that in Tanganyika missionaries, in common with all non-natives, were liable for payment of tax and while as a class they were not entitled to exemption, any individual could apply for remission of tax. Relief was not afforded on the ground of engagement in religious work but in cases where a missionary received no salary and had no income of his own, his application for total remission was always approved. This procedure had proved satisfactory. He himself disliked very much the idea of ignoring liability to taxation instead of allowing a legitimate exemption . . . ”

The procedure outlined above is still followed in this Territory.

The Economic Situation.

51. Details regarding the financial position of the Territory are given in Section IV, Public Finance.

During the year further progress was recorded along two parallel and distinct lines of development—non-native enterprise and individual production by natives. The most notable

* See paragraph 55 below.

† Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

features of the former were the records established in the values of sisal and gold, while increased native activity was responsible for records in the quantity and value of cotton exports and in the quantities of groundnuts, rice and ghee.

The value of the domestic exports was the highest ever recorded, exceeding the peak year of 1928 by nearly 17 per cent. and the total of 1935 by 31 per cent. All the staple products of the Territory shared in the increase except coffee, which suffered heavily in Bukoba from unsuitable weather conditions, and tobacco which was exported in leaf instead of in manufactured form as a result of manufacturing developments in Uganda. Prices were in general higher and weather conditions on the whole favourable.

The value of the imports was again less than might have been anticipated. Political uncertainty may have had some effect on the investment of capital but there is still room for much expansion in what is the mainstay of the import trade—the stimulation and the supply of native wants. Reports have been received to the effect that native agriculturists and labourers had a good deal of cash in hand at the end of the year but were not eager to spend it on the old and familiar lines of trade goods still being offered in country shops. An exception is perhaps bicycles, which are becoming more and more popular, but there are many other articles not yet brought to the notice of the native which would undoubtedly excite his interest and inspire further efforts towards production or labour. In some districts there are indications that much of the surplus cash remaining with labourers or agriculturists is being invested in livestock, a development which is not altogether in the best interests of the areas concerned or the natives themselves.

Prospects for the coming year are good, assuming normal weather and freedom from serious pests or plant diseases. Discounting a certain element of speculation, the market prices for copra, oil-seeds, and hides and skins are firm, cotton planting has become a habit rather than an annual effort, coffee production is expected to recover and prices for good quality coffees have hardened, while the factors affecting the output and value of sisal promise a continuation of the present healthy conditions. Mining activities have set new records for six successive years and will be increased by the end of 1937 by the operations of a new company with plans for a crushing capacity of 500 tons a day.

The Territory as a whole has emerged from the harsh experiences of the late depression with its machinery of administration and production reorganized and stabilized on a basis of greater efficiency and greater economy. Never before in its history has it been so well prepared to meet any adversity or to benefit from any good fortune the future may bring.

Further detailed information regarding trade will be found in section VII, Trade and Economics.

Economic Equality.

52. At the Twenty-Seventh Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission during the course of the examination of the Annual Report for 1934,* M. Orts enquired whether Japan, which was no longer a Member of the League of Nations, still enjoyed the benefit of the clause relating to economic equality. His Majesty's Government as Mandatory for Tanganyika Territory have never found any reason hitherto for introducing tariff legislation in the Territory to permit discrimination between those States which are and those which are not members of the League of Nations; and they are not contemplating any change of policy in this respect as a consequence of the departure of Japan and Germany from the League of Nations.

Sovereignty of islands in the Rovuma River.

53. His Majesty's Government and the Portuguese Government have now concluded an Agreement with the object of clarifying the existing position as regards the sovereignty of certain islands situated in the Rovuma river and of defining more clearly the boundary between Tanganyika and Mozambique, as laid down in paragraph 2 of the Preamble to the Mandate for East Africa. The Agreement was submitted to the Council of the League of Nations in December for approval.

The conservation and utilization of the forest resources and the control of the natural waters of Tanganyika.

54. In paragraph 49 of the Annual Report for 1935,† reference was made to the Teale-Gillman report on the proper control of water in the Northern province, and it was stated that the conclusions formulated by the committee which was appointed to consider the report were receiving the attention of this Government. The report was also subjected to the closest scrutiny by Professor Troup of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, who has commented on it in his report on forestry in the Territory.

The two subjects are clearly complementary to one another and require simultaneous consideration. The essential desiderata fall under the following heads:—

(i) the implementation of the more important of Professor Troup's recommendations for the conservation, augmentation and utilization of the Territory's forest resources;

* Non Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

† „ „ „ „ No. 113, 1936.

- (ii) a new water law;
- (iii) a topo-hydrographic survey of the Kilimanjaro and Meru areas; and
- (iv) a reconnaissance survey of the Territory's water resources.

In May, 1936, the services of Mr. F. E. Kanthack, Consulting Engineer, were obtained to advise this Government on the issue involved. He has now completed his preliminary investigation in the Northern province and has submitted a report which not only indicates the scope and magnitude of the problems and stresses the need for early action, but also sets out step by step the procedure by which a closer approach may be made to their solution.

To carry out the various schemes recommended by Mr. Kanthack, a sum of £138,000 is required up to the end of the year 1941-2. This is made up as follows:—

	£
(i) Conservation and utilization of forest resources	59,000
(ii) Topo-hydrographic survey of Kilimanjaro-Meru	33,300
(iii) Reconnaissance survey of water resources ...	7,130
(iv) Water executive	38,570
	£138,000

At the moment the Territory is not in a position to finance these schemes from revenue and application has accordingly been made for a free grant from the Colonial Development Fund of as much as possible of the amount required.

A copy of Professor Troup's report is being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission. It is not possible to supply the Commission with Mr. Kanthack's report at present as this document is still confidential.

Sir Osborne Mance's report on the co-ordination of transport in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

55. At the request of the Transport Policy Board, to which reference is made in paragraph 49 of this Report, Brigadier General Sir H. Osborne Mance, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. undertook an inquiry on behalf of the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika into the problems of co-ordinating and regulating railway, road, aerial and water-borne transport with a view to obtaining the maximum degree of co-ordination and co-operation between these transport services, in such a manner as to avoid inter-territorial competition and to further the economic interests and progressive development of the East African territories as a whole. Sir Osborne Mance arrived in Nairobi at the end of July and spent a period of two months in

carrying out an extended tour by rail, road, water and air to places of transport interest in the three territories. His report was published in January, 1937, and is at present under consideration by the Governments concerned.

A copy of the report is being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

Co-operative Societies.

56. The Ngoni-Matengo co-operative marketing society in Songea was registered during the year, together with some of its affiliated societies. It has successfully undertaken the marketing of the 1936 tobacco crop grown by its members, all of whom are natives. The formation of a society in the Biharamulo district for the marketing of this crop was not proceeded with as the tobacco growers in that area do not at present display a sufficiently active desire for co-operation. A society has, however, been formed in that district for the marketing of native coffee on a co-operative basis.

Cattle Thefts.

57. In September the first of what subsequently proved to be a series of organized cattle thefts occurred in the Meatu chiefdom of the Maswa district. This theft was carried out by Masai and 585 head of cattle were stolen and six Sukuma and one Masai were killed. Police patrols were set in motion from Musoma, Maswa, Loliondo and Arusha and an aeroplane was sent up to assist in spotting the stolen cattle. As a result, 94 Masai have been arrested and are now awaiting trial and 330 head of cattle have been recovered.

In November and December four further thefts took place along the north-eastern shores of Lake Kenworthy, a tract of country which is entirely uninhabited except by native stock owners who bring their cattle to graze there at certain seasons of the year. These were the work of members of the Issimiek tribe of the Mbulu district and resulted in two herdsmen being killed and some 200 cattle stolen. In the last the raiders were pursued by the local tribesmen who recovered all the cattle and killed one of the thieves.

In order to demonstrate to the tribes concerned that this contempt for life and property would not be tolerated by Government, two detachments of the King's African Rifles proceeded to the Masai and Barabaig country in December from Arusha and Tabora respectively to support the civil authorities in their investigations. An experienced administrative officer accompanied them.

The investigations were concluded without incident and resulted in the bulk of the stolen cattle being recovered and 26 arrests being made, including three persons who have confessed to the murder of the two herdsmen.

There can be no doubt that the operations of the King's African Rifles and the work of the police had a very salutary effect on the tribes concerned.

Preservation of ancient ruins and objects of historic interest.

58. During the year Provincial Commissioners and Heads of Departments were asked to draw the attention of their officers to the duty resting upon them and the community at large to discover and record the existence of any objects of archaeological, antiquarian or historical interest, to prevent vandalism being committed upon them, and to take steps for their preservation by such means as may be possible. A number of interesting antiquities in the form of old buildings and prehistoric remains are already known, but there are undoubtedly many more ruined remains scattered throughout the Territory which require attention, and Government is anxious, while the opportunity still remains, to preserve these concrete illustrations of Tanganyika's past history.

59. It may be appropriate to refer here to the journal entitled "Tanganyika Notes and Records" which has been started with the object of collecting and recording items of interest and value relating to Tanganyika which are at present inaccessible or undisclosed, or in danger of being lost or forgotten. It is hoped that this publication will stimulate interest in the past history of the Territory and will lead to inquiry and record and so gradually be the means of providing a storehouse of information for present and future generations.

Copies of the first and second numbers of the journal are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

The marketing of native arts and crafts.

60. During the year a kiosk was opened at Dar es Salaam to facilitate the marketing of native arts and crafts by making them more readily available for sale to the public. The scheme, which is under the general control of the Central Publicity Committee, should benefit and encourage native craftsmen in addition to having a definite publicity value to the Territory.

Publicity Committee.

61. A Central Publicity Committee was established during the year to co-ordinate the efforts of local publicity committees and to advise Government generally on publicity matters. It did a great deal of work in connection with the Territory's exhibit at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

Johannesburg Exhibition.

62. Tanganyika participated jointly with the other East African Governments in the Empire Exhibition which was held in Johannesburg during the concluding months of the year. A wide range of exhibits was staged and a series of films depicting the big game and other attractions to be found in the Territory proved particularly popular.

Scouting.

63. Early in 1936 a conference was held at Makerere, Uganda, on various aspects of inter-territorial co-operation in scouting. The scout commissioners and other representatives present discussed such matters as annual camps, the training of scouters, general organization, the production of a scout handbook in Swahili and the circulation of an East African Scout Bulletin.

Following the visit of Lord Baden Powell to Dar es Salaam in 1935, an interesting report was received in which the Chief Scout expressed his satisfaction at the recent progress made in scouting in the Territory and recorded his advice on future development.

A European troop is being started at the Arusha school in the Northern province. A group is being organized and scouters have been provisionally selected.

The census for 1936 shows an increase of four groups and 208 in all ranks since the previous year. Of the new groups, three are Indian and one is African. The detailed figures for 1936 show 31 groups, 62 scouters, 360 cubs, 600 scouts and 148 rovers—a total of 1,170 in all ranks.

Cinematography.

64. The new Cinematograph Ordinance (No. 37 of 1935) came into operation on the 1st of January. Power to authorize the making of a cinematograph picture within the Territory is now vested in the Governor and the duties of Censorship Boards are confined to the examination of films for exhibition to the public. The most important change in the Rules made under the new Ordinance is the removal of the discriminatory powers of the Boards to pass films for exhibition to non-natives only. All films, therefore, which are approved by the Boards are passed for universal exhibition, except in so far as they may be restricted to adults only.

During the year approximately 800 films were examined by the Dar es Salaam Censorship Board, only a small proportion of which were rejected. The films were mostly of English, American and Indian origin.

The African population does not patronize the cinema to any great extent on account of the relatively high cost of admission.

Nevertheless films such as those made by the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment and shown to Africans either free of charge or at a very small admission fee proved to be very popular. A few 16 mm. films which were prepared for exhibition to school pupils by educational officers were much appreciated by the youthful audiences. Arrangements are at present under consideration for the organization of a library of educational films for use in schools in the East African territories.

The Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment.

65. In paragraph 53 of the Annual Report for 1935,* reference was made to the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment. This organization has for over a year been carrying out a large-scale experiment in the East African territories on the possibilities of the film in all its aspects, i.e. entertainment, education, instruction, &c., in the development of native life. In the course of the experiment the organization has produced some 16 films in English and African languages and has exhibited programmes made up from these films (as well as from films produced in England) to over 100,000 natives in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The original experiment was completed during the year but a grant of £1,500 has now been obtained from the Colonial Development Fund (to which the East African Governments have agreed to add £1,000), to finance the production and exhibition locally of a series of 15 films designed to instruct the natives in agricultural methods, with a view to their making the best possible use of the resources at their disposal and thereby increasing the quantity and quality of their output. The subjects to be filmed will include measures against soil erosion, the improvement of water supplies, the grading of agricultural produce, the marketing of cotton, the cultivation of native coffee, the curing of hides and skins, &c. The films will be produced with the co-operation of the agricultural and veterinary officers of the Governments concerned, with accompanying commentaries in the form of sound discs in any required language. It is hoped that the scheme will not only be productive of direct results in East Africa in the way of increased quantity and improved quality of agricultural output but will also afford invaluable data for the consideration of the initiation of similar schemes, possibly on a larger scale, both in the East African territories and elsewhere.

While it is premature to arrive at a considered opinion on the value of the experiment there are good reasons for thinking that (i) films of an educational value can be produced in East

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Africa; (ii) there is an increasing demand by departments concerned with the agricultural, veterinary and social services for films for demonstrative and propaganda purposes; (iii) Africans can act on the screen and can be trained to project the films; and (iv) Africans take an interest in and are able to learn from cinema films. (To what extent the projection of African films on the cinema is likely to have success as a commercial proposition remains to be seen.)

The report to be issued by the organization later in the year, when the films which are now being taken are completed and exhibited, will deal with these and other aspects of the experiment in greater detail and with more certainty of opinion; but from the experience gained to date there is sufficient evidence for regarding the above points as established.

IV.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

General Financial Position.

66. As there was no apparent sign that the economic depression was lifting when the estimates for 1935 were under consideration, it was felt that there would be no justification for expecting any appreciable increase in revenue. At the same time it was not possible to make any further reduction in expenditure as provision for essential services had been reduced to a minimum. In view of the circumstances the Imperial Treasury remitted certain debt charges amounting to £99,878 until the financial position improved. By this means it was possible to show a balanced budget with a small surplus of £8,564.

From the beginning of the year 1935 there was a marked improvement in economic conditions throughout the Territory and it soon became apparent that it would not only be possible to meet the full debt charges but that a considerable surplus would materialize. The actual returns showed a surplus of £223,795 after debt charges had been met. The real improvement as compared with the estimates was over £300,000. The railways deficit was £11,059 as compared with an estimate of £53,719 plus an unbudgeted debt charge of £59,756—an improvement of £102,416.

The revenue for 1935 (exclusive of the railways) amounted to £1,973,863, or £237,659 more than the estimate. As the collections for the two previous years were £1,564,538 in 1933 and £1,720,285 in 1934, the 1935 result was an excellent one. The main increase was under import duties, but the majority

of items showed some excess over the estimate. The following table shows the increases and decreases in revenue collections as compared with the approved estimate.

<i>Increases.</i>							£
I.—Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	147,478
II.—Licences, Taxes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,147
III.—Fees of Court, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,169
IV.—Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,838
V.—Revenue from Government property	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,965
VII.—Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,114
VIII.—Colonial Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,186
IX.—Land sales	...	...	...	...	...	...	629
							<hr/> 240,526
<i>Decreases.</i>							
VI.—Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,867
Net increase in revenue							<hr/> £237,659

The total expenditure (exclusive of the railway deficit) amounted to £1,739,009, showing a net increase of £65,088 over the estimates. The following table shows the increases and decreases in expenditure as compared with the approved estimates:—

<i>Increases.</i>							£
(a) Public Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,131
(b) Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,331
(c) Public Works Extraordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,546
(d) Colonial Development Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,993
							<hr/> 73,001
<i>Decreases.</i>							
(e) Other Ordinary and Special expenditure (various heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,913
Net increase in expenditure							<hr/> £65,088

(a) The Imperial Treasury provisionally remitted certain debt charges on the Exchequer Loan amounting to £35,672, and no provision was made in the estimates for these payments. The improved financial position enabled the charges to be met, with a corresponding excess over the estimates. Debt charges paid on a sum of £254,928 of the Loan funds re-allocated and transferred from the Railway to the General Account during the year account for the balance of the excess.

(b) The excess was due to casualties resulting in the payment of an unforeseen number of death gratuities and widows' and orphans' pensions.

(c) An additional programme of essential public works was approved during the year.

(d) Expenditure in connection with new schemes approved during the year.

The following statement gives the position of the combined account as at the 31st December, 1935:—

	£	£	£
Excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st of December, 1934			473,778
Revenue for 1935		1,973,863	
Expenditure for 1935 :—			
General Account	1,739,009		
Railway deficit	11,059		
	<hr/>	1,750,068	
Surplus for the year 1935			<hr/> 223,795
Excess of assets over liabilities at the 31st of December, 1935 (combined account)			<hr/> 697,573

The results of the railway working for the year 1935 were as follows:—

	£	£	£
Excess of liabilities over assets at the 31st of December, 1934			200,126
Revenue for 1935		662,270	
Expenditure for 1935 :—			
Recurrent	350,894		
Debt charges	322,435		
	<hr/>	673,329	
Deficit for the year 1935			<hr/> 11,059
Excess of liabilities over assets at the 31st of December, 1935			<hr/> £211,185

The railway revenue for the year amounted to £662,270 compared with an estimate of £575,300. The increase of £86,970 is attributable mainly to an increase in traffic receipts. Expenditure showed an increase of £44,310 over the estimate. This is more than accounted for by the payment of £64,206 made in respect of interest charges on the Exchequer Loans, which were provisionally remitted by the Imperial Treasury and not provided for in the original estimate.

67. Final figures for 1936 are not yet available but the revised estimates show that the improvement evidenced in 1935 has been well maintained. The budget for 1936 was framed to show an estimated surplus of £21,691; the latest revised estimates of revenue exceed the original estimates by some £257,000, while expenditure, excluding contributions to reserve and renewals funds, is expected to be some £70,000 under the estimate. The estimated improvement in the position as compared with the estimates for the year is therefore approximately £327,000. One-third of this improvement is attributable to better railway returns; as against an anticipated railway deficit of £54,655, it is now expected that there will be a surplus of £52,875.

This continued improvement in the Territory's financial position has made it possible to set aside £20,000 to cover arrears in the water supplies renewals fund, to vote £50,000 towards the renewal of wasting railway assets, and to create a reserve fund to which an initial contribution of £100,000 was made in November, 1936. The latest estimates for the year are as shown in the following statement:—

	£	£
Excess of assets over liabilities as at the 31st of December, 1935		697,573

Revised estimate of revenue, 1936 :—

(a) Ordinary	2,063,594	
(b) Railway surplus	52,874	
(c) Colonial Development Fund	44,206	
(d) Land sales	43,235	
	<hr/>	2,203,909
		<hr/>
		2,901,482

Revised estimate of expenditure, 1936 :—

(a) Recurrent and special	1,766,168*	
(b) Extraordinary	55,069	
(c) Railway deficit	—	
(d) Railway renewals fund	50,000	
(e) Reserve fund	100,000	
(f) Colonial Development Fund	53,134	
	<hr/>	2,024,371

Estimated excess of assets over liabilities as at the 31st of December, 1936		£877,111
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* Includes £20,000 paid to the water supplies renewals fund.

Revenue and Expenditure.

68. The following is an analysis of the revenue for the year 1935 (exclusive of the railways):—

	£	£	Percentage.
<i>Duties, Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>			
Customs Duties	612,563		
Trade Licences	40,441		
House Tax	17,860		
Native House and Poll Tax	632,330		
Non-Native Poll Tax	37,086		
Tax on Official Salaries	31,434		
Fines and Miscellaneous Duties	41,374		
Other Licences and Taxes	97,637		
	<hr/>	1,510,725	76·54
<i>Receipts from Government Services.</i>			
Receipts from Specific Services	33,452		
Miscellaneous Fees and Receipts	70,531		
	<hr/>	103,983	5·27
<i>Undertakings of a Commercial Character (apart from Railways).</i>			
Post Office	83,638		
Conservancy and Water Rates	16,771		
	<hr/>	100,409	5·09
<i>Contributions to Widows' and Orphans' Pension Scheme</i>			
Pension Scheme	24,602		
	<hr/>	24,602	1·24
<i>Revenue from Government Property.</i>			
Land Sales, Rents, etc.	78,198		
Royalties	32,532		
Nyanza Salt Mines	8,300		
Dar-es-Salaam and District Electric Supply Co., Ltd.	3,150		
Sale of Ivory	17,668		
Interest	33,214		
	<hr/>	173,062	8·77
<i>Grants from Colonial Development Fund</i>	61,082		
	<hr/>	61,082	3·09
<i>Total</i>		<hr/> <hr/> £1,973,863	<hr/> <hr/> 100·00

The following tables show the revenue and expenditure (exclusive of railways) under the various heads since April, 1932. The full details of revenue and expenditure will be found in the Treasurer's Report for the year 1935, copies of which have been furnished to the Permanent Mandates Commission:—

REVENUE.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>Actual Revenue, April—December, 1932.</i>					<i>Actual Revenue, 1933.</i>			<i>Actual Revenue, 1934.</i>			<i>Actual Revenue, 1935.</i>		<i>Revised Estimate, 1936.</i>		<i>Estimate, 1937.</i>	
	£	£	£	£	...	£	...	£	...
<i>Customs.</i>																	
Import Duties	299,752	...	...	404,730	...	...	476,267	...	612,563	...	697,130	675,000
Excise Duties	4,849	...	...	7,460	...	...	11,626	...	21,371	...	25,840	22,500
Miscellaneous Dues	1,776	...	...	2,565	...	...	3,081	...	3,044	...	3,940	4,000
<i>Licences, Taxes, etc.</i>																	
Licences, Trade	39,884	...	...	39,553	...	...	39,693	...	40,441	...	43,095	41,000
" Vehicle	7,606	...	...	20,071	...	...	22,218	...	25,902	...	29,795	29,000
Miscellaneous Licences	17,639	...	...	20,400	...	...	19,693	...	20,056	...	22,590	21,275
Taxes, House	20,442	...	...	18,904	...	...	18,666	...	17,860	...	—	—
" Native House and Poll	459,428	...	...	590,231	...	...	592,119	...	632,330	...	657,220	650,000
" Non-Native Poll	29,399	...	...	31,534	...	...	35,087	...	37,086	...	40,478	42,500
" Municipal	12,289	...	...	11,663	...	...	11,665	...	10,536	...	10,465	12,500
" Package	—	412	...	...	6,587	...	41	...	—	—
" on Official Salaries	32,073	...	...	38,159	...	...	36,043	...	31,434	...	—	—
" Sugar	—	8,403	...	...	11,347	...	17,292	...	14,185	15,000
Stamp Duties	7,935	...	...	11,041	...	...	13,221	...	12,885	...	31,450	15,000
Miscellaneous Taxes	9,223	...	...	11,995	...	...	15,526	...	27,884	...	27,135	26,050
Fees of Court of Office, receipts for, or in aid of, specific Government Services and reimbursements	96,171	...	...	115,496	...	...	121,752	...	140,567	...	162,975	158,667

Posts and Telegraphs	...	...	73,300	71,178	74,522	83,638	91,620	84,733
Revenue from Government Property	...	...	58,330	80,372	99,052	110,015	118,640	112,450
Railways—Net Profit on the working	...	...	—	—	—	—	52,874	192
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	84,084	49,772	59,588	33,393	37,325	29,010
Interest	...	...	—	—	22,010	33,214	49,711	43,660
Colonial Development Fund	...	...	33,154	25,208	27,757	61,082	44,206	48,143
<i>Total</i>	...	...	£1,287,334	1,559,147	1,717,520	1,972,634	2,160,674	2,030,680
Land Sales	1,653	200	2,765	1,229	43,235	20,000
<i>Total</i>	£1,288,987	1,559,347	1,720,285	1,973,863	2,203,909	2,050,680

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Reimbursements in respect of expenditure charged to Public Works Extraordinary in previous years

...	...	...	1,904	5,191	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	...	...	£1,290,891	1,564,538	1,720,285	1,973,863	2,203,909	2,050,680

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure April—December, 1932.					Actual Expenditure 1933.	Actual Expenditure 1934.	Actual Expenditure 1935.	Revised Estimate, 1936.	Estimate, 1937.	Percentage 1935 Expenditure.
	£					£	£	£	£	£	
Ordinary Expenditure :—											
Charges on account of Public Debt	31,975				100,208	115,387	124,871	135,958	138,615		7·13
Pensions and Gratuities	37,527				79,080	75,645	77,331	78,500	88,000		4·42
The Governor	6,666				9,853	10,352	12,488	11,760	11,887		0·71
Secretariat	13,945				17,355	14,946	17,903	17,000	19,455		1·02
Legislative Council	856				1,050	454	463	720	720		0·03
Printing and Stationery	7,707				11,974	11,057	14,982	15,500	16,431		0·86
Provincial Administration	162,769				186,152	185,540	197,225	192,893	196,779		11·27
Native Administrations	107,931				137,733	139,627	146,611	152,000	153,200		8·38
Administrative (Tsetse) Reclamation	863				—	—	—	—	—		—
Treasury	13,308				16,617	17,354	16,875	16,000	15,881		0·96
Customs	28,170				35,435	35,046	33,464	33,900	34,638		1·91
Interest	—				—	—	2,661	8,500	8,450		0·15
Audit	9,143				13,446	11,533	11,771	11,700	11,875		0·67
Judicial	17,338				22,530	22,818	23,120	23,000	26,424		1·31
Legal	4,668				7,349	6,901	6,674	6,900	7,175		0·38
Administrator-General	4,843				6,227	5,364	5,519	5,800	5,945		0·31
Police	77,932				100,639	101,182	104,487	105,340	108,754		5·97
Prisons	28,735				37,510	37,564	37,702	38,000	38,911		2·15
Medical and Sanitation	157,493				190,716	187,776	193,930	190,800	208,115		11·08
Veterinary	36,196				44,754	40,694	39,867	41,660	41,496		2·27
Education	73,824				89,355	86,704	81,104	87,000	92,703		4·63
Military (King's African Rifles)	62,991				82,352	77,640	75,578	96,000*	103,525*		4·32
Miscellaneous Services	40,801				60,606	77,596	52,006	83,422	80,418		2·97

Posts and Telegraphs	...	68,829	80,973	78,834	79,377	84,300	89,266	4·53
Agriculture	...	46,589	60,234	70,375	64,554	65,500	66,784	3·59
Forests	...	14,631	18,280	17,620	16,315	17,700	20,442	0·94
Game	...	5,007	8,993	9,254	11,108	11,400	11,573	0·63
Mines	...	5,714	6,367	6,914	45,923	44,100	50,122	2·62
Lands	...	5,958	7,712	8,065				
Geological Survey	...	9,362	10,666	10,383				
Surveys	...	21,317	18,854	18,683	3,615	6,400	6,505	0·20
Aviation	...	—	6,323	3,640				
Subventions	...	—	—	—				
Township Authority, Dar es Salaam	...	11,017	14,599	16,421	19,339	20,000	22,489	1·28
Public Works	...	52,375	45,750	47,558	51,166	52,000	52,996	2·92
Transport	...		7,426	6,810	62,349	103,400	95,603	3·56
Public Works Recurrent	...	46,347	69,815	71,371	48,986	53,134	47,220	2·79
Colonial Development Fund	...	29,990	33,868	32,043				
<hr/>								
Total Ordinary Expenditure	£1,242,817	1,640,801	1,659,151	1,708,993	1,837,854	1,900,780	1,900,780	97·65
Public Works Extraordinary	12,347	10,993	12,219	30,016	55,069	61,046	61,046	1·72
Guaranteed Loan, 1952-72	—	3,399	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	100,000	20,000	20,000	—
<hr/>								
Total	£1,255,164	1,655,193	1,671,370	1,739,009	1,992,923	1,981,826	1,981,826	99·37
Railway Renewals Fund	—	—	—	—	50,000	50,000	50,000	—
Railways (excess of Expenditure over Revenue)	—	—	200,126	11,059	—	—	—	0·63
<hr/>								
Total Expenditure met from Revenue...	£1,255,164	1,655,193	1,871,496	1,750,068	2,042,923**	2,031,826	2,031,826	100·00

* Includes military expenditure borne by the Governments of Nyasaland and Somaliland, amounting to approximately £17,000.
 ** Further revised to £2,024,371.

69. The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities of the Territory (inclusive of the Railways) as at the 31st of December, 1935.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£ s. cts.		Assets.		£ s. cts.	
Deposits :				Cash :			
African Civil Service Provident Fund		...	...	<i>General.</i>		...	...
Post Office Savings Bank	...	29,162	18.79	Local	...	151,102	2.86
Railway Provident Fund	...	73,390	17.87	With Crown Agents	...	...	...
Other Deposits	...	163,085	2.87	With Crown Agents, Joint	...	1,447	18.08
		102,864	7.83	Colonial Fund	...	560,000	0.00
				<i>Railways.</i>			
Drafts and Remittances	...	368,503	7.36	Local	...	60,969	7.61
Unexpended balance of Guaranteed Loan :		7,583	14.02	With Crown Agents	...	1,336	13.00
1951/71 General	...	295,627	10.61	With Crown Agents, Joint	...	...	...
1951/71 Railways...	...	21,480	19.57	Colonial Fund	...	17,000	0.00
Excess of Assets over Liabilities				Imprests	...	791,856	1.55
				Investments :	...	66	17.57
				African Civil Service Provident Fund			
				Post Office Savings Bank	...	29,049	0.08
				Railway Provident Fund	...	66,460	6.02
				Surplus Balances	...	182,034	13.83
					...	38,710	15.00
				King's African Rifles Clothing Reserve Store, London		316,254	14.93
						4,295	0.00

Advances ...	...	...	100,452	12·96
Unallocated Stores :				
Public Works ...	...	3,897	2·30	
Posts and Telegraphs ...	...	7,911	3·93	
Railways ...	...	154,833	5·52	
				166,641 11·75
Colonial Development Fund				11,201 8·11
				<hr/>
			£1,390,768	6·87

The following statement shows the Assets and Liabilities of the Railways as at the 31st of December, 1935.

43

<i>Liabilities.</i>		£	s.	cts.	<i>Assets.</i>		£	s.	cts.
Unexpended Balance of Guaranteed Loan					Cash	...	...	...	...
1951-71	...	...	...	...	Cash on short call, London	...	...	...	...
Advances from Territory Funds	...	...	21,480	19·57	Imprest Accounts	...	...	58	13·29
Accounts Payable	...	...	442,131	15·74	Advances	...	...	19,017	13·27
Deposits	...	...	14,777	3·88	Traffic Account Outstandings	...	...	16,576	1·00
			2,586	18·15	Unallocated Stores	...	...	154,833	5·52
					Excess of Liabilities over Assets	...	...	211,185	3·65
									<hr/>
			£480,976	17·34				£480,976	17·34

Fortification of Mombasa.

70. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Commission referred to the proposal to make Mombasa a fortified port. It is not intended to make a contribution to this work from the Tanganyika budget.

Currency.

71. The currency, which is controlled by the East African Currency Board in London, is common to Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar and Tanganyika. Zanzibar was included in the East African Currency basin in 1936. There has been a steady expansion in the amount of currency in circulation during the past four years.

Loans from the Imperial Treasury.

72. The position as regards these loans is as follows:—

Total Loans received	...	...	...	£	3,135,446
Repaid, 1930-31	...	...	...	£	9,555
„ 1931-32	...	...	...		2,541
„ 1933	...	...	...		2,319
					<hr/> 14,415
Balance outstanding	...				<hr/> £3,121,031

Guaranteed Loans.

73. Two loans guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Palestine and East Africa Loans (Guarantee) Act of 1926 have been raised for railway, harbour, port, road and other works of development. The particulars of these loans are as follows:—

	(1)	(2)
Date of raising	June, 1928	July, 1931
Amount	£2,070,000	£3,000,000
Rate of Interest	4½ per cent.	4 per cent.
Price of issue	£96½ per cent.	£94½ per cent.
Period of currency	1948-68	1951-71.

The position as regards these loans as at the 31st of December, 1935, was as follows:—

<i>Expenditure.</i>	(1) £	(2) £
Railways	1,724,403	1,521,272
Ports, Harbours and Shipping	98,598	214,247
Public Works	—	176,021
Roads and Bridges	76,812	348,706
Telegraphs and Telephones	12,991	54,123
Surveys	—	46,982
Research	31,000	83,198
Expenses of Issue	53,746	73,343
	<hr/> 1,997,550	<hr/> 2,517,892
Deduction for Discount on issue	72,450	165,000
Unexpended balance at 31st December, 1935	—	317,108
	<hr/> £2,070,000	<hr/> £3,000,000

An instalment of £500,000 on a further loan of £750,000 guaranteed by the Imperial Government under the Tanganyika and British Honduras Loans Act, 1932, was raised in June, 1932, for the purpose of refunding to the accumulated surplus balances of the Territory sums expended from revenue on capital works undertaken before the passing of that Act. The following are the particulars of this loan:—

Date of raising	...	...	...	...	June, 1932.
Amount	...	...	...	...	£500,000.
Rate of interest	...	...	...	...	4 per cent.
Price of issue	...	...	...	...	£98 per cent.
Period of currency	...	...	...	...	1952-72.

Arrangements for Amortization of Loans.

74. The Permanent Mandates Commission in considering the Report for 1935* referred to the question of the public debt and asked what steps the Mandatory Power proposed to take to fund it. There has been no increase in the public debt since June, 1932, when the last loan was raised. Railway deficits incurred during the past two years have been charged against the general revenue of the Territory. The following gives details of the public debt and the methods of redemption:—

LOANS FROM IMPERIAL TREASURY.

Electric Power Station	£ 28,364	Combined interest and sinking fund annuity to redeem loan in 25 years terminating in 1947-48.
do.	5,568	2 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1926-27.
Nyanza Salt Mines	14,036	do. do.
Capital Works (exclusive of Railways)	713,432	} 1 per cent. sinking fund accumulating at 5 per cent. compound interest. Instalments commenced in 1927-28.
Railways	1,284,123	
Deficits and War Damage		The funding of this loan is to be considered in 1938.
Loan	1,075,508	
	<u>£3,121,031</u>	

Interest and Sinking Fund are being paid on £2,045,523 only. Interest and redemption instalments are provided annually in the estimates. The charges amount to £123,447 per annum. The accumulated sinking fund at the 31st of March, 1936, amounted to £235,627. The balance of the loans (£1,075,508) has been granted free of interest until 1938 when the funding of this amount is to be considered.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE IMPERIAL TREASURY.

There is a statutory obligation (Chapter 56 of the Laws) to remit to the Bank of England each half-year such sums as shall be sufficient to provide for the repayment of these loans within a period not exceeding 40 years from the date on which the loan was actually raised. The commencement of such remittances may be postponed for a period of three years from the date on which the loan was raised.

The Bank of England is required to pay over the remittances to Trustees nominated by the Imperial Treasury for the formation of a sinking fund. The Trustees are required to invest the money in stock or bonds or such other security as may be approved by the Imperial Treasury and the Secretary of State.

In connection with the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Guaranteed Loan, 1948-68 (£2,070,000) the first sinking fund instalment was remitted in June, 1931. The annual charge is 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan. The accumulated sinking fund at the 31st of December, 1935, amounted to £133,613.

The first sinking fund instalment on the 4 per cent. Guaranteed Loan, 1951-71 (£3,000,000) was paid in February, 1934, the annual charge being 26s. 2d. per cent. of the loan. The accumulated sinking fund at the 31st of December, 1935, amounted to £81,484.

As regards the 4 per cent. Loan, 1952-72 (£500,000) the first sinking fund instalment was paid in January, 1935, the annual charge being 26s. 2d. per cent. of the Loan. The sinking fund on the 31st of December, 1935, was £6,494.

Grants-in-Aid.

75. In addition to the above loans non-recoverable grants amounting to £408,109 have been made to the Territory by the Imperial Government since the acceptance of the Mandate.

Colonial Development Fund.

76. The Colonial Development Fund was established in 1929 by His Majesty's Government to assist Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories in furtherance of schemes likely to aid and develop agriculture and industry.

A general survey of the results obtained from schemes undertaken in Tanganyika with assistance from this Fund will be found in Appendix III to this Report.

Banks.

77. Banking interests are represented by the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited, who act as bankers to the Government and have branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Arusha, Bukoba, Moshi, Morogoro and Lindi; the National

Bank of India, Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mwanza; Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), with which is amalgamated the National Bank of South Africa, Limited, with branches at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Bukoba, Mwanza, Arusha, Moshi, Chunya and Mbeya; and the Banque du Congo Belge operating at Dar es Salaam.

V.—DIRECT TAXES.

78. The chief direct taxes are:—

- (a) Native House and Poll Tax.
- (b) Non-Native Poll Tax.
- (c) Motor Vehicle Licences.
- (d) Municipal Tax.
- (e) Trade Licences.

79. The native tax rates for the tax year 1935 were as follows:—

Province.	District.	House and Poll Tax.	Additional House Tax in respect of each wife after the first.	
			Shs. Cts.	Shs. Cts.
CENTRAL	Dodoma	10·00	5·00	
	Kondoa	8·00	4·00	
	Manyoni	10·00	5·00	
	Mpwapwa	10·00	5·00	
	Singida	10·00	5·00	
EASTERN	Bagamoyo	7·00	5·00	
	Dar es Salaam	10·00	5·00	
	Kilosa	10·00	5·00	
	Morogoro	10·00	5·00	
	Rufiji :			
	Mafia and Kichi-Matumbi Areas	7·00	3·50	
	Rest of District	10·00	5·00	
	Ulanga :			
LAKE	Ngindo Area	4·00	2·00	
	Barakazi Settlements	4·00	2·00	
	Rest of District	7·00	3·50	
	Biharamulo :			
	Ngara Division	4·00	2·00	
	Ikuza Island	6·00	3·00	
	Rest of District	6·00	3·00	
	Bukoba :			
	Karagwe Area	10·00	5·00	
	Rest of District	12·00	6·00	
	Kwimba	10·00	5·00	
	Maswa	10·00	5·00	
	Musoma	10·00	5·00	
	Mwanza	10·00	5·00	
	Shinyanga	10·00	5·00	

Province.	District.	House and Poll Tax.	Additional House Tax in respect of each wife after the first.	
			Shs. Cts.	Shs. Cts.
NORTHERN ...	Arusha Natives	14·00	14·00	
	Arusha Alien Natives	12·00	6·00	
	Masai :			
	Masai Natives	15·00	15·00	
	Sonjo Natives	6·00	3·00	
	Alien Natives	12·00	6·00	
	Mbulu :			
	Ufome and Mbugwe Tribal Areas	8·00	4·00	
	Rest of District	10·00	5·00	
	Moshi	12·00	12·00	
SOUTHERN ...	Kilwa	7·00	3·50	
	Lindi	8·00	4·00	
	Liwale	4·00	2·00	
	Masasi	5·00	2·50	
	Mikindani :			
	Mchicha, Nanyati, Ziwani, Mtengo and Mbuo Areas ...	8·00	4·00	
	Rest of District	6·00	3·00	
	Newala	5·00	2·50	
	Songea	5·00	2·50	
	Tunduru	4·00	2·00	
SOUTHERN HIGHLANDS	Iringa	8·00	2·00	
	Mbeya	8·00	2·00	
	Njombe	8·00	2·00	
	Rungwe	8·00	2·00	
	South Kitunda :			
	Ukimbu and Kipembawe Areas	5·00	2·50	
TANGA ...	Handeni	10·00	5·00	
	Pare	10·00	5·00	
	Tanga	10·00	5·00	
	Usambara	10·00	5·00	
WESTERN ...	Kahama :			
	Kahama Chiefdom	10·00	5·00	
	Ukamba Chiefdom	10·00	5·00	
	Western Kahama	6·00	3·00	
	Nzega Area	10·00	5·00	
	Kigoma :			
	Uvinza, Ukaranga and Ujiji Areas	8·00	4·00	
	Rest of District	4·00	2·00	
	Tabora :			
	Urambo, Ushetu and Uyowa Areas	6·00	3·00	
	Kitunda Area	5·00	2·50	
	Rest of District	8·00	4·00	
	Ufipa	5·00	2·50	

These rates represent reductions on the 1934 rates in the Ngara division of the Biharamulo district and the South Kitunda area of the Southern Highlands province. An increase in rates of tax on plural wives was authorized in the Arusha, Moshi and

Masai districts, while in the Bagamoyo district the rate of tax was reduced to Shs.7. In townships the tax on native houses is in excess of the district rate in order to cover the cost of municipal services. The township rates vary from Shs.20 per house in Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Shs.7 in Songea.

The receipts from native tax during the year 1935 amounted to £632,330, and the revised estimate for 1936 is £657,220. The amount paid to the native administrations as their share of the collections in 1935 was £146,611.

80. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Commission referred to the objections raised to direct taxation of income of the non-native elements of the population and was of the opinion that the elements in question should contribute according to their capacity to the revenue of the Territory. Government notes the Commission's opinion and would point out that the non-native poll tax is based on income received.

The revenue derived from this tax in 1935 amounted to £37,086, and the revised estimate for 1936 is £40,478.

81. Owing to the improvement in the financial position of the Territory the tax on the salaries of officials, which was imposed on the 1st of January, 1932, was abolished on the 1st of November, 1935. The house tax, which contributed £17,860 in 1935, was repealed as from the 1st of April, 1936. Certain entertainment taxes were also abolished in 1936.

82. The revenue derived from motor vehicle licences continues to increase and amounted to £25,902 in 1935 as against £22,218 in 1934. A sum of £29,795 is expected from this source in 1936.

VI.—INDIRECT TAXES.

83. Import and excise duties remain the principal sources of indirect taxation. Two measures for safeguarding customs and excise revenue were brought into force in 1935. The Excise Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, increased the duties payable on locally manufactured tobacco and cigarettes. The object of this increase was to obtain an adequate revenue contribution from the local tobacco industry which was increasingly replacing the imported article to the detriment of the revenue of the Territory. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, increased the specific duty on imported cigarettes and manufactured tobacco in order to preserve a margin of protection for the local industry.

The yield from import duties in 1935 was £612,563 or 31 per cent. of the total revenue. The indications pointing to a revival in trade in the early part of 1935 have been fully maintained and it is estimated that the revenue from import duties in 1936 will amount to approximately £697,000.

Excise duties produced £21,371 in 1935 as against £11,626 in 1934. This increase was due to a large extent to the revised excise duties and increased receipts from the local brewery. The estimate for 1936 is £25,840.

Revenue from the sugar consumption tax amounted to £17,292. Other indirect taxes are those imposed on cotton, coffee and sisal, the proceeds in each case being used exclusively for the benefit of the industry concerned.

VII.—TRADE AND ECONOMICS.

Volume and Visible Balance of External Trade.

84. The total volume of trade for the past five years is shown in the following table, the figures in each case being exclusive of transit and transshipment goods and of bullion and specie. Exports of unrefined gold from the goldfields of the Territory are, however, included in the export totals:—

	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £
Trade Imports ...	1,749,849	1,868,579	2,241,354	2,854,480	3,201,013
Government Imports	122,163	78,108	101,831	135,120	155,847
TOTAL IMPORTS	1,872,012	1,946,687	2,343,185	2,989,600	3,356,860
Domestic Exports	2,190,148	2,543,162	2,645,283	3,445,143	4,516,284
Re-exports ...	166,794	182,716	211,306	278,545	289,674
TOTAL EXPORTS	2,356,942	2,725,878	2,856,589	3,723,688	4,805,958
VOLUME OF TRADE	4,228,954	4,672,565	5,199,774	6,713,288	8,162,818

The imports and re-exports of bullion and specie during the same period were as follows:—

	1932. £	1933. £	1934. £	1935. £	1936. £
Imports ...	131,130	126,590	197,475	279,964	324,703
Re-exports ...	44,956	46,978	51,300	587,470	216,438

For the first time in the history of the Territory the value of domestic exports passed the £4,000,000 mark. The highest previous figure was £3,873,523 in 1928. As compared with 1935 the increase for the year was £1,071,141 or 31 per cent.

Trade imports did not improve in the same proportion. The increase of £346,533, or 12 per cent., over 1935 is less than might have been expected from the favourable visible trade balance of the four previous years, and indicates continued caution in trading and development. The total volume of trade increased by nearly one and a half million pounds and was only 1·3 per cent. below that for the year 1929, when the Territory reached its highest point of prosperity.

The favourable balance of visible trade was nearly double that of 1935, making a total for the five years of just under

£4,000,000. The comparative figures, in pounds sterling and as a percentage of the total imports, are as follows:—

1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
£	£	£	£	£
+ 484,930	+ 779,191	+ 513,404	+ 734,088	+ 1,449,098
+ 26 per cent.	+ 40 per cent.	+ 22 per cent.	+ 25 per cent.	+ 43 per cent.

Import Trade.

85. The total imports (exclusive of bullion and specie) increased in value from £2,989,600 in 1935 to £3,356,860, an increase of £367,260 or over 12 per cent.

The import requirements of the Territory originated in the following countries in the percentages shown, and consisted mainly of the articles enumerated in each case:—

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.	
	1934.	1935.	1936.		£
United Kingdom	27·6	29·0	27·2	Machinery	122,008
				Motor vehicles and cycles ...	70,677
				Cotton piece-goods	64,288
				Cigarettes	61,481
				Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	45,060
				Whisky	29,517
				Cement	22,351
				Iron and steel manufactures	19,728
				Tools and implements ...	18,320
				Tubes and pipes, iron ...	17,906
				Fuses, explosives, etc. ...	16,881
				Electric goods	15,329
				Paper and stationery ...	15,100
				Electric wires and cables ...	15,015
				Apparel, wearing	13,410
				Tyres and tubes	13,133
				Thread, cotton	10,557
				Motor vehicle parts... ..	9,082
				Cotton manufactures	8,531
				Confectionery	8,502
				Galvanised iron sheets ...	7,954
				Railway vehicle parts ...	7,364
				Stationery other than paper	7,070
				Road and farm tractors ...	6,697
				Ale, beer, etc.	6,525
				Lubricating oil	6,363
				Surgical, etc., instruments	6,071
				Girders, beams, etc. ...	5,870
				Tinned provisions	5,468
				Hoops or bands for baling purposes	3,289
				Leather and manufactures thereof	4,345
				Biscuits	4,123
				Boots and shoes	3,428
				Gin and Geneva	3,086
			Gross Total	914,000	

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.			£
Kenya and Uganda	11.5	9.6	8.3	Sugar	...	43,675
				Wheat flour	...	37,487
				Other flour	...	20,008
				Cigarettes	...	19,290
				Tea	...	14,565
				Aluminium hollow-ware	...	12,141
				Wood and timber	...	11,136
				Maize...	...	10,434
				Butter	...	8,603
				Soap	...	7,850
				Bacon and ham	...	4,047
				Provisions, other	...	3,704
				Gross Total...	...	278,000
British India ...	5.3	5.0	5.0	Jute bags and sacks	...	48,883
				Cotton piece-goods	...	32,022
				Sacking in the piece	...	7,986
				Spices	...	5,528
				Rice	...	5,353
				Wheat	...	4,892
				Leather and manufactures		
				thereof	...	4,054
				Wheat flour	...	3,153
				Ghee	...	2,328
				Gross Total	...	169,000
Other British Possessions ...	2.9	4.0	3.0	Motor cars and lorries		
				(Canada)	...	48,742
				Motor parts (Canada)	...	9,078
				Coal (South Africa)	...	6,735
				Wheat flour (Australia)	...	3,074
				Gross Total	...	99,000
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE ...	47.3	47.6	43.5			
Japan ...	22.5	22.0	23.3	Cotton piece-goods	...	531,594
				Apparel, wearing	...	51,827
				Artificial silk piece goods	...	24,951
				Boots and shoes	...	22,285
				Hosiery, underwear (singlets)	...	18,657
				Cement	...	13,843
				Mosquito nets and netting...	...	10,624
				Silk piece-goods	...	10,586
				Blankets, cotton	...	10,152
				Earthenware and glassware	...	9,212
				Hollow-ware, enamelled	...	9,017
				Hats and caps	...	8,766
				Matches	...	4,326
				Cotton manufactures	...	3,419
				Gross Total	...	781,000

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.		
	1934.	1935.	1936.			£
Germany	...	9·8	10·7	14·1	Machinery	107,915
					Motor vehicles and cycles ...	40,113
					Tools and implements ...	37,955
					Rails, sleepers, etc. ...	26,731
					Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours	20,626
					Railway locomotives and parts	16,400
					Cement	12,592
					Hoops for baling	12,047
					Railway carriages, etc. ...	11,497
					Blankets, cotton	10,305
					Copper wire	9,933
					Ale, beer, etc.	8,826
					Sewing machines	7,671
					Tyres and tubes	6,269
					Galvanized iron sheets ...	6,097
					Paper and stationery ...	5,901
					Motor parts	5,279
					Lamps and lanterns ...	5,182
					Tubes and pipes (iron) ...	4,293
					Angles, bars, etc.	4,274
					Buildings, complete or in section	4,184
					Locks, etc.	3,591
					Knives and razors	3,429
					Aluminium sheets	3,030
					<i>Gross Total</i>	473,000
United States of America.	5·7	6·3	6·5		Motor spirit	53,070
					Motor vehicles and cycles ...	52,917
					Lubricating oil	18,595
					Machinery	15,694
					Motor parts	14,611
					Kerosene oil	14,091
					Fuel oil	8,014
					Wireless apparatus ...	6,882
					Tyres and tubes	4,400
					Fruit, tinned	3,215
					<i>Gross Total</i>	217,000
Dutch East Indies	4·2	4·1	3·6		Motor spirit	85,720
					Kerosene oil	18,127
					Fuel oil	15,904
					Lubricating oil	1,000
					<i>Gross Total</i>	122,000
Holland	...	2·3	1·4	1·4	Cotton piece-goods	16,025
					Milk, condensed	10,989
					Blankets, cotton	4,638
					Ships, lighters, etc. ...	4,003
					Tobacco, manufactured ...	3,294
					<i>Gross Total</i>	47,000

Country.	Percentage of Import Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.			£
	1934.	1935.	1936.				
Belgium	...	1.5	1.3	1.3	Galvanized iron sheets	...	20,314
					Angles, bars, etc.	...	4,161
					<i>Gross Total</i>	...	45,000
France	...	1.2	1.0	0.8	Tyres and tubes	...	7,925
					Brandy	...	4,235
					Wines	...	2,937
					<i>Gross Total</i>	...	28,000
Other Foreign Countries.	5.7	5.6	5.5		Hides and skins (Belgian Congo)	...	32,793
					Motor spirit (Iran)	...	26,600
					Kerosene (Iran)	...	17,209
					Fuel oil (Iran)	...	5,289
					Matches (Czechoslovakia and Sweden)	...	4,938
					Beads (Czechoslovakia and Sweden)	...	4,820
					Fish, salted (Arabia)	...	4,646
					Wood and timber (Czecho- slovakia and Sweden)	...	4,119
					Blankets, cotton (Czecho- slovakia)	...	4,044
					Hats and caps (Czechos- lovakia)	...	3,631
					Boots and shoes (Czecho- slovakia)	...	3,142
					Wines (Spain)	...	2,978
					Garlic and onions (Egypt)	...	2,850
					Motor spirit (Roumania)	...	2,771
					Milk, condensed (Denmark)	...	2,731
					<i>Gross Total</i>	...	183,000
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	...	52.7	52.4	56.5			

Although there was an increase of about £50,000 in the value of the imports from the United Kingdom it was not enough to maintain the percentage of the improved import trade of the Territory. Among the leading items there were increases amounting to £25,000 in motor vehicles and cycles, cigarettes, chemical products, explosives and tyres and tubes, while decreases in the value of machinery, cotton piece-goods, cement and electrical goods totalled £44,000. There was an actual as well as a relative decline in the value of imports from Kenya and Uganda. Sugar and maize imports accounted for a decrease of £47,000 as compared with 1935, while another item—unmanufactured tobacco—fell from £11,779 to £1,365. Increases totalling £23,000 were shown in cigarettes, wheat flour, aluminium ware, butter and timber.

Among other Empire suppliers India retained her relative share in the imports with increases chiefly in gunny bags and cottons, but there was a fall of 20 per cent. in the imports from other Dominions and Colonies. The increase in the value of imports from all Empire sources was £44,362, or 3 per cent., as compared with 1935.

Japan again headed the list of foreign countries with an increase of £125,000, to which the main contributory items were cotton goods, wearing apparel, cement and mosquito netting. Germany, however, enjoyed the greatest proportionate increase, the value of imports from that country being 50 per cent. greater than in the previous year. The chief articles responsible were machinery, light railway equipment and road vehicles and parts. Other foreign countries retained their relative positions of the two preceding years, with little variation in the nature of the trade. The increase in the value of imports from all non-Empire sources was £322,898, or 21 per cent.

86. The principal articles imported during the past three years, shown under value and as percentages of the total imports, were as follows:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>		<i>1936.</i>	
	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
	£		£		£	
Cotton piece-goods ...	492,987	21.0	601,704	20.1	648,516	19.3
Machinery ...	147,036	6.3	243,241	8.1	258,349	7.7
Other foodstuffs ...	147,019	6.3	147,484	4.9	171,710	5.1
Motor spirit ...	113,130	4.8	135,993	4.5	171,435	5.1
Iron and steel manufactures ...	89,740	3.8	112,080	3.8	162,595	4.8
Building materials ...	77,611	3.3	107,552	3.6	135,074	4.0
Motor lorries ...	61,862	2.6	105,353	3.5	124,844	3.7
Apparel (including underwear, hosiery and hats and caps) ...	68,555	2.9	95,194	3.2	116,480	3.5
Cigarettes ...	59,569	2.6	70,776	2.4	81,122	2.4
Motor cars (touring) ...	31,620	1.3	62,191	2.1	70,481	2.1
Tools and implements ...	48,531	2.1	67,340	2.3	60,266	1.8
Petroleum, lamp oil ...	39,635	1.7	47,938	1.6	51,304	1.5
Jute bags and sacks ...	33,291	1.4	42,665	1.4	48,914	1.5
Sugar ...	70,607	3.0	82,399	2.8	43,785	1.3
Flour, wheat ...	32,483	1.4	37,136	1.2	43,744	1.3
Spirits ...	34,567	1.5	36,175	1.2	38,094	1.2
Drugs and medicines ...	31,841	1.4	31,780	1.0	37,383	1.1
Tyres and tubes ...	25,724	1.1	31,857	1.0	35,767	1.1
Blankets, cotton ...	22,547	1.0	21,645	0.7	33,077	1.0
Boots and shoes ...	19,085	0.8	19,256	0.6	31,683	0.9
Grain ...	46,259	2.0	41,045	1.4	31,642	0.9
Fuel oil ...	18,548	0.8	27,037	0.8	30,306	0.9
Lubricating oil ...	23,317	1.0	31,781	1.0	30,181	0.9
Wines and beer ...	26,082	1.1	28,285	1.0	29,984	0.9
Artificial silk ...	21,572	0.9	27,485	0.8	26,428	0.8
Wireless apparatus ...	2,505		7,997		10,913	0.3

87. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Rappard referred to the importation of aluminium

hollow-ware from Kenya into Tanganyika and asked whether it was produced in Kenya. Nearly 93 per cent. of the 1935 imports of this commodity was of Kenya manufacture. The utensils are made in Kenya from imported aluminium sheets and are therefore exempt from duty on entering this Territory. A credit of the import duty on the sheet aluminium, at the tariff rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is received from Kenya. Tanganyika takes over 60 per cent. of the Kenya manufacture, the balance going to the Belgian Congo and Italian Somaliland.

Export Trade.

88. Domestic exports increased in value from £3,445,143 in 1935 to £4,516,284 in 1936, an increase of £1,071,141 or 31 per cent. The chief countries of destination of domestic exports are shown in the following table, with percentages over the past three years and a summary of the main export items:—

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.			£
	1934.	1935.	1936.				
United Kingdom...	27·4	31·3	32·2	Sisal ...	...	...	529,442
				Gold ...	...	...	453,673
				Groundnuts ...	...	...	196,640
				Cotton ...	...	...	104,492
				Beeswax ...	...	...	35,022
				Sugar ...	...	...	31,380
				Hides ...	...	...	20,259
				Cotton seed ...	...	...	18,880
				Coffee ...	...	...	14,851
				Skins, sheep and goat...	...	...	10,167
				Cordage, ropes, etc. ...	...	...	7,556
				Mvule timber ...	...	...	4,302
				Ghee ...	...	...	4,091
				Tea ...	...	...	3,974
				Other ores (gold concentrates) ...	...	...	3,235
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	...	1,452,000
Kenya and Uganda	30·9	22·9	16·1	Coffee ...	...	...	256,786
				Cotton ...	...	...	163,005
				Rice ...	...	...	72,767
				Tin ore ...	...	...	35,257
				Hides ...	...	...	29,923
				Ghee ...	...	...	28,151
				Copra ...	...	...	23,484
				Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	17,931
				Skins, sheep and goat...	...	...	13,554
				Ivory ...	...	...	9,955
				Coconut oil ...	...	...	9,578
				Cotton seed ...	...	...	8,960
				Sesame seed ...	...	...	8,509
				Groundnuts ...	...	...	6,945
				Tobacco, unmanufactured	...	...	5,069
				Onions ...	...	...	4,483
				Mvule timber ...	...	...	3,500
				<i>Gross Total</i> ...	...	...	726,000

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.				£
British India ...	6·3	9·3	5·9	Cotton ...	...	...	246,346
				Gum-Arabic ...	...	...	11,112
				Other nuts (cashewnuts)	...	...	4,755
				Sandal wood ...	...	...	1,676
				Gross Total			...	269,000
Union of South	1·3	1·3	1·5	Gold ...	...	...	36,123
				Groundnuts ...	...	...	13,214
				Diamonds ...	...	...	6,252
				Cordage, ropes, etc.	...	...	4,836
				Sisal ...	...	...	3,171
				Sesame seed ...	...	...	1,713
				Coffee ...	...	...	1,706
				Mtama ...	...	...	1,645
				Gross Total			...	70,000
Zanzibar ...	1·6	1·3	0·8	Ivory ...	...	...	8,875
				Sesame seed ...	...	...	7,890
				Mtama ...	...	...	6,942
				Copra ...	...	...	1,898
				Ghee ...	...	...	1,558
				Groundnuts ...	...	...	1,421
				Maize ...	...	...	808
				Gross Total			...	38,000
Other British Possessions.	0·7	2·5	3·0	Sisal ...	...	...	124,206
				(Canada ...	121,069)		
				(Palestine ...	1,272)		
				(Australia ...	1,052)		
				(New Zealand ...	813)		
				Cordage rope (Canada)	...	3,588	
				Sesame seed (Aden) ...	...	2,195	
				Coffee ...	...	2,537	
				(Canada ...	1,833)		
				(Palestine ...	704)		
				Beeswax (Canada) ...	...	1,810	
				Bêche-de-mer (Hongkong)	...	1,192	
Gross Total			...	137,000			
TOTAL BRITISH EMPIRE.	68·2	68·6	59·5				
Belgium ...	8·7	10·0	12·7	Sisal ...	...	...	554,500
				Hides ...	...	...	9,563
				Cotton ...	...	...	4,435
				Coffee ...	...	...	2,514
				Other oil seed cake (copra oil cake) ...	...	1,588	
				Beeswax ...	...	917	
				Gross Total			...	574,000

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main Items, with 1936 values.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	£			
Germany	8·7	7·3	7·2	Sisal ... ..	...	...	208,381
				Coffee ... ..	...	...	56,904
				Copra ... ..	...	...	13,647
				Beeswax ... ..	...	...	12,651
				Hides ... ..	...	...	11,967
				Cotton ... ..	...	...	8,051
				Kapok ... ..	...	...	3,615
				Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	3,523
				Mica ... ..	...	...	2,559
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	326,000
United States of America.	1·0	3·8	6·9	Sisal ... ..	...	...	236,260
				Cordage, rope, etc. ... ..	...	...	57,428
				Mangrove bark ... ..	...	...	5,904
				Skins, other (leopard skins)... ..	...	...	5,004
				Ivory ... ..	...	...	2,755
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	310,000
France	2·0	3·7	3·8	Hides ... ..	...	...	53,589
				Copra ... ..	...	...	35,065
				Sisal ... ..	...	...	34,183
				Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	22,843
				Skins, sheep and goat... ..	...	...	20,903
				Coffee ... ..	...	...	1,570
				Cotton ... ..	...	...	1,427
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	170,000
Holland	2·9	1·9	3·2	Sisal ... ..	...	...	118,815
				Hides ... ..	...	...	8,012
				Copra ... ..	...	...	4,649
				Sesame seed ... ..	...	...	3,750
				Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	3,510
				Kapok ... ..	...	...	1,472
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	142,000
Japan	2·5	0·4	2·3	Cotton ... ..	...	...	102,415
				Sandal wood ... ..	...	...	810
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	103,000
Italy	1·8	0·8	1·2	Groundnuts ... ..	...	...	29,125
				Sesame seed ... ..	...	...	22,625
				Sisal ... ..	...	...	1,358
				Coffee ... ..	...	...	971
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	56,000
Belgian Possessions	0·9	0·7	0·5	Salt ... ..	...	...	20,622
				Fish, dried or salted ... ..	...	...	986
				<i>Gross Total</i> ... ..	...	...	24,000

Country.	Percentage of Export Trade.			Main items, with 1936 values.			
	1934.	1935.	1936.	£			
Other Foreign Countries.	3·3	2·8	2·7	Sisal ... ..	...	...	59,613
				(South America	29,149)		
				(Spain ...	12,174)		
				(Denmark	10,827)		
				Hides ... ..	...	...	23,908
				(Syria ...	11,441)		
				(Greece ...	5,698)		
				(Spain ...	4,929)		
				Cotton ... ..	...	...	9,542
				(Spain ...	7,366)		
				(China ...	2,176)		
				Sesame seed (Denmark)			8,537
				Coffee ... ..	...	...	3,986
				(Syria ...	1,295)		
				(Poland ...	821)		
				(Egypt ...	816)		
				Mangrove bark (Egypt)			1,711
				Gross Total	...		119,000
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.	31·8	31·4	40·5				

The rise in sisal values and the increased production of gold, groundnuts and cotton were the main causes of the increase of £372,000 in the total value of exports to the United Kingdom. A new item was sugar, the product of the new Moshi factory. The efforts of the Veterinary Department to promote a market in London for good quality ghee began to show encouraging results, while the value of tea exports was three and a-half times greater than in 1935.

The fall in the Bukoba coffee output and the further decentralization of tobacco manufacture in the three territories caused another heavy decline in the proportion of exports to, or via, Kenya and Uganda, notwithstanding an increase of over 70 per cent. in the value of raw cotton sent out by that route.

Among other Empire countries India took a greatly reduced proportion of the cotton exports while South Africa consumed less than in the previous year, more than half of the direct exports to that country being unrefined gold, presumably for re-export. Zanzibar trade showed a further decline but direct export trade with Canada improved considerably, mainly in sisal and binder twine, coffee and beeswax.

Belgium again headed the list of foreign customers with an increase of £230,000, all owing to sisal, the same commodity being responsible for a large relative increase in the value of the exports to the United States and Holland. France became the biggest purchaser of copra and doubled her requirements

in hides and skins, but partly at the expense of groundnuts. Export trade to Italy nearly doubled in volume but changed its character, groundnuts and sesame displacing hides and sisal. Japan resumed her direct purchases of cotton, taking 16 per cent. of the total crop, while exports to other foreign countries were maintained at approximately the same level as in 1935.

In assessing the reciprocal flow of trade in any particular channel the value of the above schedule is modified by the fact that a considerable proportion of the exports to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany and Holland, and the bulk of those to Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar, are subsequently re-exported from those countries.

89. The following table shows the comparative quantities of the principal domestic exports for the past five years:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit.</i>	<i>1932.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>
Sisal	ton	60,554	69,600	72,510	82,676	80,559
Cotton	cental	71,888	113,677	126,447	223,547	252,534
Gold ... ..	...oz. troy	31,030	38,704	54,541	64,134	85,950
Coffee	ton	11,362	12,718	14,766	18,588	12,146
Groundnuts	„	15,873	19,177	8,036	16,429	22,786
Hides	„	2,622	3,880	3,149	3,131	3,094
Copra	„	7,265	8,157	5,730	4,050	7,458
Cordage, rope and twine	cwt.	160	267	15,252	40,961	46,493
Rice	„	107,694	125,858	125,173	98,475	150,258
Sesame	ton	4,811	4,441	3,740	4,127	4,745
Beeswax	„	391	680	407	531	524
Skins, sheep and goat	No.	—	—	—	952,494	1,559,272
Ghee	cwt.	7,172	9,604	13,233	12,141	14,265
Tobacco (all forms)	lb.	165,113	370,307	708,570	652,333	591,623
Grain other than rice	cwt.	160,441	96,800	134,840	110,751	114,635

The slight decrease in the output of sisal was due partly to labour and climatic factors and partly to accelerated production in the second half of 1935 when there was still some doubt as to the permanence of the sudden rise in market value. Record figures were reached in the production of cotton, gold, rice, groundnuts and ghee, while a welcome recovery was shown in copra exports. Coffee production in the three previous years had shown a successive rise from record to record; the 1936 figure shows a fall of 35 per cent. as compared with 1935 but is nevertheless higher than that of any year prior to 1933. Continued improvement was shown in the exports of skins and sisal twine, while the production of the other staple commodities was on the whole well maintained.

90. The following table shows the values of the principal exports, with the percentage of the total for the past three years:—

Commodity.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£		£	
Sisal	847,562	32.0	1,134,732	32.9	1,873,312	41.5
Cotton	326,613	12.4	569,547	16.5	640,625	14.2
Gold	295,690	11.2	369,742	10.8	489,796	10.8
Coffee	495,237	18.7	486,842	14.1	342,990	7.6
Groundnuts	60,145	2.2	210,018	6.1	277,226	6.1
Hides	121,562	4.6	131,265	3.8	160,864	3.6
Copra	32,596	1.2	38,247	1.1	82,246	1.8
Cordage, rope and twine	19,098	0.7	52,074	1.5	75,942	1.7
Rice	76,626	2.9	66,917	2.0	73,508	1.6
Sesame	31,150	1.1	43,606	1.3	56,738	1.3
Beeswax	32,707	1.2	46,260	1.4	52,040	1.1
Skins, sheep and goat ...	12,807	0.5	21,867	0.6	46,675	1.0
Ghee	26,926	1.0	24,477	0.7	34,144	0.8
Tobacco (all forms) ...	76,570	2.9	48,226	1.4	25,700	0.6
Grain, other than rice ...	27,330	1.0	21,122	0.6	21,345	0.5

Record values were reached in the exports of sisal, cotton and gold, which represented a combined value of over three million pounds, equivalent to two-thirds of the total domestic exports from the Territory. With improved prices and recovery in production, copra resumed its old place as seventh and is now followed by sisal cordage and twine, nearly all of which is made in the factory established near Tanga less than four years ago. Increases were shown in all items except tobacco and coffee.

91. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, M. Sakenobe queried the statement on page 62 of the 1935 Annual Report* that nearly one quarter of the cotton crop was sold to India, in view of the fact that the tables on pages 60 to 63 of the Report showed that the exports of cotton to India were more than half the total exports. He also observed that considering the fact that British India was one of the biggest cotton producing countries in the world, it was difficult to understand the export of cotton to India in such a large quantity.

M. Sakenobe is correct. The words "nearly one quarter" appearing on page 62 of the Report should have read "more than one half". As regards the second part of M. Sakenobe's query, it should be remembered that Indian cotton is almost wholly of the short staple variety. For the finer quantities of textile manufactures a long or medium staple cotton, such as that produced in East Africa, is required. India is therefore an exporter of short staple and an importer of long and medium staple raw cotton.

Re-export and Transit Trade.

92. As compared with 1935, re-exports increased from £278,545 to £289,674. The total does not include bullion and specie, valued at £216,438, or ships' stores of a value of £647.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

93. Transit exports increased from £112,625 to £152,996. A considerable portion of the transit trade is carried out through the Belgian leased sites at Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, statistics of which are not kept by this Government. By the courtesy of the manager it is possible to append the following particulars of inward and outward traffic through these sites for the period of the last five years:—

			<i>Inward.</i> <i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Outward.</i> <i>Metric Tons.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Metric Tons.</i>
1932	...	...	6,433	4,526	10,959
1933	...	...	5,832	292	6,124
1934	...	...	6,205	1,304	7,509
1935	...	...	5,646	1,134	6,780
1936	...	...	6,054	1,425	7,479

During the year the traffic consisted of the following chief commodities:—

	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Inflammable oils (petrol, kerosene, etc.)	...	1,493·6
Cement	...	140·4
Machinery and implements	...	893·0
Lubricating oils	...	63·1
Building materials	...	81·7
Motor vehicles	...	188·5
Industrial chemicals	...	18·8
Construction material	...	20·2
General goods (cotton, spirits, provisions, etc.)	...	3,137·8
Explosives	...	16·8
<i>Total</i>	...	6,053·9

	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Palm kernels	...	178·9
Coffee	...	26·7
Cassiterite (tin ore)	...	889·9
Beeswax	...	28·5
Ivory	...	42·4
Hides and Skins	...	3·0
Cotton	...	23·4
Tin ingots	...	102·6
Various	...	74·3
Groundnuts	...	55·6
		1,425·3

There was some recovery in direct transit trade through the Belgian sites and increases of 4 per cent. and 36 per cent. respectively in the values of re-export trade and export-in-transit traffic with the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia. The east coast route continued to be the most convenient one for the supply of petrol, oils and Japanese cotton goods to the eastern Congo and was used to a greater extent for the export of tin ore and other Congo products.

Imports via Kenya and Uganda.

94. Under the customs agreements, imported goods are subject to one payment of duty only in respect of consumption in Tanganyika, Kenya or Uganda, the duty being transferred by the importing territory to the consuming territory in monthly credit accounts. The following table shows the comparative amounts of customs duty collected on direct imports, and transferred in reciprocal duty credits, for the past five years:—

Year.	Total Import Revenue.	Credits from Kenya and Uganda.	Credits to Kenya and Uganda.	Net Balance credited to Tanganyika.	Percentage of net balance to total.
	£	£	£	£	
1932 ...	377,300	83,300	8,530	74,770	19·8
1933 ...	404,600	95,790	7,170	88,620	21·9
1934 ...	476,156	115,320	16,060	99,260	20·8
1935 ...	612,296	141,456	11,480	129,976	21·2
1936 ...	696,668	153,131	14,551	138,580	19·9

Excise.

95. The following table shows the local products (including those of Kenya and Uganda) on which excise duties are chargeable, with comparative net collections during the past two years:—

Article.	Rate.	Net Revenue.	
		1935. £	1936. £
Cigarettes ... Shs. 1/25 per lb. (since 27/6/35)	6,504	10,354
Tobacco do. do. do.	6,351	7,323
manufactured.			
Sugar ... Sh. 1/- per cwt.	5,030	4,256
Tea ... 10 cents per lb.	1,896	2,038
Beer ... Shs. 40/- per barrel of 36 gallons at 1055°	1,590	1,874
Total	21,371	25,845

The following tables show the actual quantities of excisable products delivered from local factories or imported from Kenya and Uganda during the year for consumption in the Territory:—

Cigarettes.

Manufactured in.		1933. lb.	1934. lb.	1935. lb.	1936. lb.
Tanganyika ...	...	29,125	55,126	64,565	64,396
Kenya and Uganda ...	...	48,391	55,810	63,306	103,585
Total ...	...	77,516	110,936	127,871	167,981

The total consumption shows a steady increase but with Uganda factories, favourably placed in relation to the prosperous Lake province area, enjoying more than 60 per cent. of the trade.

Tobacco.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>		1933. lb.	1934. lb.	1935. lb.	1936. lb.
Tanganyika ...	...	42,957	95,088	115,157	108,534
Kenya and Uganda ...	...	10,720	10,767	9,031	10,630
<i>Total</i> ...	...	<u>53,677</u>	<u>105,855</u>	<u>124,188</u>	<u>119,164</u>

Although showing a small decrease for the year the Tanganyika factories continued to supply over 90 per cent. of the local demand for manufactured tobacco, exporting in addition 125,869 lb., mainly to Kenya and Uganda.

Tea.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>		1933. lb.	1934. lb.	1935. lb.	1936. lb.
Tanganyika ...	...	45,470	32,957	59,592	103,095
Kenya and Uganda ...	...	255,260	336,844	324,535	313,085
<i>Total</i> ...	...	<u>300,730</u>	<u>369,801</u>	<u>384,127</u>	<u>416,180</u>

The consumption of locally grown tea continued to expand, with a considerable increase in the proportion supplied from Tanganyika estates. Exports amounted to 82,000 lb.

Sugar.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>		1933. cwt.	1934. cwt.	1935. cwt.	1936. cwt.
Tanganyika ...	...	—	—	—	1,412
Kenya and Uganda ...	...	60,053	61,097	100,603	85,130
<i>Total</i> ...	...	<u>60,053</u>	<u>61,097</u>	<u>100,603</u>	<u>86,542</u>

A small quantity of refined sugar was delivered in December from the new Moshi factory for local consumption. Surplus stocks from 1935 reduced the imports from Kenya and Uganda during the year. The bulk of the Tanganyika production was 96° sugar, all of which was exported to England.

Beer.

<i>Manufactured in.</i>		1933. gals.	1934. gals.	1935. gals.	1936. gals.
Tanganyika ...	...	3,638	12,177	21,319	28,208
Kenya and Uganda ...	...	11,622	7,620	8,746	8,632
<i>Total</i> ...	...	<u>15,260</u>	<u>19,797</u>	<u>30,065</u>	<u>36,840</u>

The Dar es Salaam brewery continued to increase its output and its share in the local demand notwithstanding keen import competition, to which its position on the coast leaves it particularly exposed. The parent company in Nairobi retained its trade with those parts of the Territory in direct road or rail communication with Kenya.

Manufacturing Industries.

96. The following table shows the number of local industrial establishments and manufactories:—

<i>Industry.</i>	<i>Number of Establishments or Manufactories.</i>	<i>Number of Persons employed.</i>
Ginneries	36	2,690
Oil Mills	25	289
Rice Mills	16	198
Flour Mills	51	337
Soda and Ice Factories ...	50	422
Lime Burning Factories	10	114
Furriers	1	14
Saw Mills	19	1,056
Salt Works	8	1,344
Furniture Makers	31	442
Printing Presses	9	155
Sugar Factories	3	370
Manufacturing Jewellers	23	105
Soap Factories	15	218
Vulcanizing Factory ...	1	4
Brick Works	3	18
Meat Factories	2	7
Tea Factories	3	Reliable information not available.
Sisal Factories	103	do.
Ghee Factories	43	118
Brewery	1	40
Tannery	1	40
Tobacco Factories	4	185
Dairies and Creameries ...	20	96
Power Stations	2	20
Bakeries	18	112
Bacon Factories	4	20
Coffee Curing Works ...	1	80

Customs Legislation.

97. The more important legislation enacted during the year which affected trade was as follows:—

Government Notice No. 1, amending the procedure in regard to inter-territorial transfers of goods.

Government Notice No. 27, restricting the coastwise carriage of beeswax.

Government Notice No. 28, prohibiting the importation of beeswax.

Government Notice No. 44, amending the customs overtime regulations.

Government Notice No. 50, prohibiting the importation of certain publications.

Government Notice No. 135, providing for a refund of sugar consumption tax on sugar exported from the Territory.

Government Notice No. 141, prohibiting the export of war materials to Spain.

Government Notice No. 168, requiring the country of origin to be shown on certain articles imported in connection with the Coronation celebrations.

Ordinance No. 20, varying the procedure to be adopted in imposing or varying customs and excise duties.

Government Notice No. 188, prohibiting the importation of *derris malaccensis*.

VIII.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION AND LEGISLATION.

The Administration of Justice.

98. Justice is administered in Tanganyika Territory by

(i) the High Court established under, and with the civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred by, the Tanganyika Order in Council, 1920;

(ii) a Special Tribunal, consisting of the Chief Justice, to decide civil causes and matter which arose before the commencement of the Order in Council;

(iii) subordinate courts constituted by the Courts Ordinance, 1930; and

(iv) native courts exercising jurisdiction as directed by the Governor.

99. In accordance with recommendations made in the Report of the Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to inquire into the administration of justice in criminal matters in East Africa, circulars were issued to all magistrates dealing with pleas, bail on arrest or remand, examination of witnesses, statement by accused in lieu of his right to cross-examine and the importance of conveying to a person charged with an offence adequate information of the exact nature of the charge which he has to meet. New circulars are issued from time to time to assist magistrates in dealing with difficulties which have arisen or are likely to arise.

The High Court.

100. The High Court has full jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over all persons and matters in the Territory and exercises supervision over the working and proceedings of the subordinate courts, whose records are inspected from time to time and whose judgments are subject to review and revision.

As mentioned in the Report for the year 1935* the work of the Special Tribunal appears to be complete as the last case was heard on the 28th of May, 1934, and no case was filed during the year under review.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

The policy of holding circuits as frequently as could be arranged has been continued during 1936. An additional Judge of the High Court was appointed in November and the High Court Bench now consists of the Chief Justice and four Judges.

Extended Jurisdiction.

101. Under section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code the Governor may invest any magistrate of the rank of Resident Magistrate, Provincial Commissioner or District Officer with power to try any class of offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court. This power is exercised in the case of districts which are difficult of access by the High Court without undue expenditure of time and money, and is a modification of the practice prevailing before the creation of the High Court. A magistrate of the classes mentioned above may also be invested with powers under extended jurisdiction to ensure a speedy trial even though the venue of the trial is on the normal High Court circuit route—for example, a case committed for trial before the High Court in a particular district in which the High Court had just completed a circuit and is not likely to visit again for some time thereafter. Courts so constituted sit with the aid of two or more assessors, but no sentence of death, or sentence of imprisonment exceeding two years, or sentence of corporal punishment exceeding 12 strokes, imposed by a court so constituted, may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied, until the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court, while a sentence of death must be confirmed by the High Court and then considered by the Governor in Council before it may be carried out.

During the year under review 96 cases were ordered to be tried under extended jurisdiction.

Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code, referred to above, was amended by section 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, which came into force on the 1st of January, 1937. The effect of this amendment is to give the Governor authority, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice, not only to invest a magistrate of the class referred to with powers to try any class of offence and to impose any sentence which could lawfully be imposed by the High Court but also to invest any magistrate of the class mentioned with power to try any specified case or cases of offences triable by the High Court.

Subordinate Courts.

102. Subordinate courts exercise both criminal and civil jurisdiction.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

In criminal jurisdiction the sentences which may be imposed are as follows:—A subordinate court of the first class may pass

a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, of a fine not exceeding 3,000 shillings, and of corporal punishment; but no sentence exceeding 12 months' imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding 12 strokes may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 1,000 shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court. A subordinate court of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, of a fine not exceeding 1,500 shillings, and of corporal punishment not exceeding 12 strokes; but no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) or sentence exceeding eight strokes imposed on an adult may be carried into effect, and no fine exceeding 750 shillings may be levied, until the record of the case or a certified copy of it has been transmitted to and the sentence has been confirmed by the High Court. A subordinate court of the third class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, of a fine not exceeding 500 shillings, and of corporal punishment on juveniles only, not exceeding eight strokes; but before any sentence of imprisonment exceeding one month (whether it is a substantive sentence of imprisonment or a sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine or a combination of such sentences) is carried into effect, or any fine exceeding 100 shillings is levied, it must be confirmed by the District Officer.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Subordinate courts of the first, second and third classes have civil jurisdiction up to a limit of £200, £100 and £50, respectively, except that in the first class courts of Mwanza and Bukoba, when presided over by a Resident Magistrate, jurisdiction has been given up to a limit of £750. The following statistics show the number of civil cases heard in High Court and subordinate courts during 1936, distinguishing between Europeans, Asiatics and natives:—

European and European	...	...	...	358
Asiatic and Asiatic	...	...	...	989
Native and Native	...	...	...	39
Other cases wherein parties were of different races	...	...	...	1,408
<i>Total number of cases</i>	...	...		<hr/>2,794 <hr/>

Native Courts.

103. Reference has been made in Section III of this Report to the native courts established under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929. The Courts Ordinance, 1930, provides for native subordinate courts to be held in such places by such person or persons and exercising such jurisdictions, civil or criminal, within such limits and subject to such conditions as to appeal as the Governor may by order direct. Native subordinate courts have been established under this Ordinance in townships and other areas under direct administration and are presided over by salaried native magistrates. All courts so constituted are under the supervision of the court of the District Officer or Administrative Officer in charge of the district in which they exercise jurisdiction and must conform with such procedure, practice and rules as may be prescribed by the High Court. Subordinate courts of the first, second and third classes may, subject to any direction of the High Court, transfer to any native subordinate court or any native court constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1929, the determination of any case, civil or criminal, where the parties are natives. If it appears that in any civil case tried by a court subordinate to the High Court, in which a native is a party, there has been an error material to the merits of the case involving great injustice, the High Court may revise the proceedings and may pass judgment or order therein as it thinks fit.

Crime.

104. The number of trials for homicide (including attempts) increased from 159 in 1935 to 175 in 1936. There was also an increase in the number of other trials for violence against the person, namely, 639 in 1936 as compared with 602 in 1935. A slight decrease is again reflected in the number of housebreaking and theft cases. Offences against local and special laws show an increase of 653 cases as compared with the previous year, the principal increases being in offences under the Traffic Ordinance, the Township Rules, and the Obnoxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance.

The total number of criminal cases brought to court (excluding cases transferred to native courts) during the year under review was 6,736, or an increase of 676 as compared with 1935, of which convictions were obtained in 5,863 cases (87 per cent.). Three hundred and seventy Europeans, 919 Asians and 5,671 natives (including Arabs and Somalis), a total of 6,960 persons, were convicted; and 94 Europeans, 199 Asians and 810 natives (including Arabs and Somalis) totalling 1,103 persons were acquitted or discharged.

Prisons.

105. The establishment of the Prisons Department consisted of the Commissioner, Senior Superintendent, two Superintendents, two Assistant Superintendents, three first class Gaolers, five second class Gaolers and 511 Asian and African disciplinary staff.

There are 49 established prisons in the Territory all of which are maintained by Government; 9 are first class prisons, 6 are second class and 34 are third class. The first class prisons are situated at Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Tabora, Mwanza, Bukoba, Tanga, Arusha and Tukuyu and receive all classes of prisoners irrespective of sentences. Second class prisons situated at Musoma, Moshi, Iringa, Lindi, Songea and Mahenge receive all offenders sentenced in their districts, but normally retain only those awarded terms not exceeding three years. Third class prisons receive all offenders sentenced in the districts but normally retain only those sentenced to terms not exceeding six months.

Lepers sentenced to imprisonment are confined in a special leper prison at Dodoma and convicted persons certified insane are transferred to the mental hospitals at Dodoma and Lutindi. Information regarding the health of prisoners is given in the Public Health section of this Report.

Prison camps established in 1932 at Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora and Tukuyu were maintained throughout the year. The overcrowding in prisons, which caused considerable anxiety when these camps were first instituted, has now somewhat abated and although the necessity for their continuance is now not so evident their undoubted efficacy in separating the petty offender from the hardened criminal has been proved. For this reason they will continue to be used until better accommodation can be provided in existing prison buildings. Discipline in these camps has been well maintained and the output of work, principally quarrying and agricultural, has been satisfactory while the number of escapes has been relatively small.

During the year under review an additional camp has been inaugurated at Kingolwira near Morogoro, where an experiment will be carried out with the object of establishing long term convicts on peasant holdings, in order that they may be given a chance to rehabilitate themselves on release. The camp buildings are now in the course of construction and will be completed during January, 1937. Selected first offenders whose sentences permit a sufficiently long period for training have been drafted to this camp and have commenced an intensive course in farming, under the supervision of an agricultural officer. These prisoners on release will, if they so desire, be settled on peasant holdings.

Section 101 of the Prisons Ordinance permits of the release on licence of certain offenders on completion of two-thirds of their sentences of not less than three years, provided they have been of good conduct whilst in prison; 71 were so released during the year. Since the introduction of this privilege in 1934, 158 licences have been issued of which three only have been revoked for breaches of the conditions.

106. Under section 87 of the Prisons Ordinance provision is made for persons who have been sentenced by any court to short terms of imprisonment to choose instead unpaid employment under supervision, but not detention, on public work unconnected with a prison, when such work is available. Greater use was made of this provision during the year in an endeavour to keep short-term prisoners out of gaol and, now that this system of penal labour is better understood, it is hoped that in future an increasing number of persons will opt for extra-mural employment.

107. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck asked whether the reformatory for juvenile offenders at Kazima, Tabora, had been completed. It was completed during the year under review and comprises six dormitories providing accommodation for 60 juveniles, together with offices, stores, workshops and attendant out-buildings. Legislation to provide for the commitment to this institution of juvenile delinquents is in the course of preparation and will, it is hoped, be introduced at an early date. Approximately 200 acres of land have been set aside for cultivation and the youngsters committed will be trained in agricultural work as part of the curriculum. Other activities such as carpentry, masonry, laundry work, &c., will be taught and the inmates will be encouraged to take up some form of handicraft.

It is anticipated that the first batch of commitments will be the worst kind of juveniles, some of whom have been admitted to prison on many occasions; for this reason discipline at the commencement will be more severe than usual until the worst element committed has accepted the principles for which the school stands. It is hoped thereafter to proceed on the lines of a modern reformatory—cum-Borstal Institution, aiming at reformation through training and the personal influence of the staff.

Legislation.

108. Reference is made elsewhere in this Report to the following Ordinances:—

The Customs and Excise Duties (Provisional Collection) Ordinance. (Paragraphs 47 and 97.)

The African Education (Amendment) Ordinance. (Paragraph 145.)

The Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) Ordinance. (Paragraph 211.)

The Savings Bank Ordinance. (Paragraph 255.)

In addition to the legislation mentioned above the following were the more important Ordinances enacted during the year:—

The Excise Duties Ordinance.—The Excise Duties Ordinance enacted in 1931 instituted a system of excise duties in Tanganyika, parallel legislation being enacted in Kenya and Uganda as parties to the Customs and Excise Agreements. The 1931 Ordinance, which was necessarily experimental in character, has been shown by experience to contain certain defects. The present Ordinance which has been agreed to in principle by Kenya and Uganda repeals and replaces the 1931 Ordinance. It re-enacts all the main provisions of the original Ordinance and in addition provides for stricter measures of control over the issue of licences and the operations of licensees.

The Penal Code (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance is based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Conference of Law Officers dated the 30th March, 1933. It also includes a number of minor amendments which experience has proved to be necessary.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Ordinance.—This Ordinance is based on the recommendations contained in the Report of the Conference of Law Officers. It also contains provisions which are the result of recommendations contained in the Report of the Bushe Commission,* and includes a number of minor amendments which experience has proved to be necessary.

The Indian Evidence Act (Modification) Ordinance.—The object of this Ordinance is to make the law of evidence consistent with the recent decision of the House of Lords in the case of Woolmington versus The Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Town Development (Control) Ordinance.—The object of this Ordinance is to enable development in townships and minor settlements to be controlled.

The Fugitive Offenders (Pursuit) Ordinance.—The object of this Ordinance is to enable the police of adjoining territories in hot pursuit of an offender to cross the frontier and arrest the offender within certain areas to be defined by the Governor in Council. The Ordinance will only be brought into operation as regards adjoining territories which make reciprocal arrangements. Kenya Uganda and Nyasaland have indicated their willingness to make such arrangements.

* Cmd. 4623.

IX.—POLICE.

109. Police are stationed at every administrative post in the Territory and also at various centres of native or non-native settlement where their presence has been found desirable. Patrols are carried out in the areas of more isolated non-native settlement. European police officers are posted to all the more important stations and at the outposts the non-European staff and native ranks are in the charge of the local administrative officer. Among natives in rural areas, however, the responsibility for police duties lies with the native authorities who normally discharge those functions without the assistance or intervention of the police. But the first consideration being the safety of life and property and the apprehension of offenders, arrangements are made when necessary for the police to operate in conjunction with the native authorities though care is taken to ensure that the essential responsibility of the latter is not thereby infringed.

110. The establishment of the Police Department for 1936 was as follows:—

European officers and non-commissioned officers	62
Inspector of Weights and Measures	1
European clerk	1
Sub inspectors (Asiatic and African)	43
Asiatic clerks and followers... ..	31
African clerks and followers	20
African police	1,638

The establishment of the European and Asiatic staff remained the same as in the previous year but the establishment of African police was reduced by 30 consequent upon the introduction of new conditions of service under which the amount of leave which may be accumulated has been reduced from one month to 15 days for each year of service. At the end of the year the strength of the European staff was one under establishment.

Discipline was maintained at a satisfactory standard during the year: 622 awards of punishments were recorded in 1936 against 640 in 1935 but, as reported in previous years, a large percentage were in respect of minor offences: 30 awards of dismissal and 80 of disciplinary detention were made.

Ten deaths amongst the African staff occurred during 1936 as compared with seven in 1935. Twenty-one Africans were discharged as medically unfit.

The following was the race composition of the African police at the 31st of December, 1936:—

Jaluo	201	Nyasa	55
Nyamwezi	167	Hehe	54
Sukuma	153	Fipa	46
Nyakusa	83	Kuria	26
Wemba	80	Tende	25
Yao	77	Miscellaneous tribes	
Ngoni	73	less than 25 ...	606
		<i>Total</i>	1,646

During the year, 225 recruits were enlisted as against 236 in the previous year. Every effort was made to confine recruiting as far as possible to natives of Tanganyika Territory. Although many local natives applied for enlistment a large percentage had to be rejected, as they either lacked the required physique and intelligence or failed to pass the medical test. Out of the 225 recruits enlisted 52 were alien natives from adjoining territories.

Casualties during the year were:—

Died	10
Deserted	2
Dismissed for misconduct	27
Discharged—medically unfit	21
Discharged—unlikely to become efficient	46
Time expired	115
On reduction of establishment	10
	<hr/> 231 <hr/>

The total number of casualties shows a decrease of 14 as compared with the previous year.

X.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

III. The defence of the Tanganyika Territory and Nyasaland is undertaken by the Southern Brigade, The King's African Rifles. The permanent military garrisons in Tanganyika are as follows:—

- (1) Brigade Headquarters—Dar es Salaam.
- (2) Brigade Signal Section—Tabora.
- (3) Supply and Transport Corps—Tabora.
- (4) 1st Battalion—Tabora.
- (5) One Company, 2nd Battalion—Masoko.
- (6) 6th Battalion (Less one company)—Dar es Salaam.
- (7) One Company, 6th Battalion—Arusha.

Organization and Training.

Brigade Signal Section, consisting of 53 African ranks is concentrated at Tabora.

Six signallers were given one and a half months preliminary instructions in wireless telegraphy at the General Post Office and, at the end of the course, they were reported upon as competent operators. The portable wireless sets for the Southern Brigade have arrived and will be taken into use forthwith. The Section carried out training with the 1st Battalion in camp and worked satisfactorily.

Supply and Transport Corps, which consists of 29 African ranks with 15 vehicles, is concentrated at Tabora.

During the last 12 months a number of long distance journeys have been carried out. Most of the vehicles covered a mileage of approximately 2,000 miles in conveying troops during the year.

1st Battalion, The King's African Rifles, consisting of two Rifle Companies and Headquarter Wing, which includes a Machine Gun platoon, is concentrated at Tabora.

During the year progressive individual and collective training was carried out in conjunction with the Brigade Signal Section and the Supply and Transport Corps, and satisfactory progress was made.

2nd Battalion, The King's African Rifles.—The Rifle Company, which was temporarily attached to the 1st Battalion at Tabora, carried out company and battalion training with that Battalion. It returned to Masoko in September.

6th Battalion, The King's African Rifles.—

(1) *Dar es Salaam*.—Progressive individual and collective training was carried out. The Rifle Company which was temporarily at Masoko returned to Dar es Salaam in October. Five officers and 19 non-commissioned officers were attached to the 1st Battalion during its battalion training.

(2) *Arusha*.—Normal individual and collective training was carried out during the year and progress was satisfactory.

Personnel.

Inspection.—Inspection of all units was carried out during the year by the Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade.

Health.—The general standard of health of the native ranks was excellent.

Discipline.—The high standard of discipline was maintained.

XI.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

112. The importation of arms and ammunition is strictly controlled by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance which gives effect to the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye.

The International Convention for the Suppression of the International Trade in Arms and Ammunition which was signed at Geneva on 17th June, 1925, has been ratified by His Majesty in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate members of the League of Nations, with the reservation that it should not take effect until ratification of the Convention shall have become effective in accordance with Article 41 in respect of the principal arms-producing Powers. The Convention is, therefore, not yet in force in Tanganyika Territory.

During 1936, 599,170 rounds of sporting ammunition of various calibres, 566 shot guns, 390 rifles and 102 pistols or revolvers were imported. The figures for ammunition and shot guns show an increase of 111,948 rounds and 187 respectively, while the rifles and pistols or revolvers imported show a decrease of 42 and 70 respectively. The decrease in the number of pistols or revolvers imported is due to the fact that permission to possess this type of weapon is granted very sparingly and only in exceptional circumstances.

The total number of firearms registered in the Central Registry up to the end of 1936 was:—

Arms of precision	{	rifles	...	...	12,509	}	...	...	14,648
		pistols or revolvers	...	...	2,139	}	...	...
Shot guns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,535
Muzzle loaders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,570

XII.—LABOUR.

General.

113. The extension of mining activities coupled with increased agricultural production, both native and non-native, has again resulted in a continued demand for labour in the important labour-employing areas and, as a rule, the demand has exceeded the supply. This shortage of labour can be attributed to several causes, the most important of which are:—

(a) the production of economic crops by natives has tended to keep them on their own land;

(b) the expansion of the sisal, cotton and coffee industries;

(c) the general rise in prices and increase in produce owing to good harvests, coupled with the fact that wages are still on the low side, has lessened the inducement to leave home;

(d) the expansion of the mining industry has attracted some labour away from other industries.

114. In the Tanga province the total number of men, women and children on the estate books was 85,061, with an average daily turn out of 48,271. The corresponding figures for 1935 were 58,329 labourers on the books, with a daily average of 29,561. The 1936 figures show that there are some 36,790 labourers on the books who do not work regularly. These consist of both local and alien natives; they generally work for only three or four months in the year and a great many of them are engaged by local natives who usually give them a free meal in return for a day's work in their gardens. The increase in employment is due to the opening of a number of new estates and to a larger acreage being put under cultivation. This has led to greater activity in the recruiting of labour and recruitment figures have risen over 100 per cent. during the year.

115. The Northern province is another important employment area owing to the number of non-native estates in the Arusha, Moshi and Mbulu districts. Coffee is the main crop produced but there has recently been a considerable increase in the production of sisal, maize and cotton. The demand for labour has therefore been sustained throughout the year. The chief sources of supply are the Central province and the Songea district of the Southern province. Some of the labourers are recruited but the large majority prefer to come north and seek employment independently. In the Moshi district the coffee estates obtain most of their labour from the local Chagga who are well versed in coffee cultivation but are loath to do any but skilled work. The local labour supply in Arusha is limited but there is an increasing tendency for local natives, more particularly the Meru, to seek employment on coffee estates. The sisal and cotton planters of the district have, however, had to continue to rely on contract or casual alien labourers, as work in the plains on which these estates are situated is not popular with the local tribesmen who live in the cooler and higher altitudes on the slopes of Mount Meru. The Oldeani planters in the Mbulu district are distant from any large local labour supply, though a small community of labourers is now established in the vicinity. There have consequently been complaints in this area of the shortage of labour, which is largely due to the smaller rates of wages offered in comparison to the more attractive rates paid on sisal estates.

During the year a road development programme under the control of the Public Works Department provided work for many natives.

116. In the Southern Highlands province the majority of the native labour is employed on alluvial and reef mining on the Lupa goldfields. It is estimated that the number so employed is about 20,000, a large proportion of whom come from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The most numerous of the

Tanganyika natives employed on the goldfields are the Nyakusa from the Rungwe district. As a rule the supply of labour forthcoming has been adequate to meet the demand.

The tea estates in the Iringa and Rungwe districts and the coffee estates in the Mbeya district between them provide employment for some 3,000 natives. In the Iringa district the Hehe who constitute the principal tribe are noted for their reluctance to seek work unless forced to by economic necessity; consequently the Bena and Kinga from Njombe form the bulk of the labour force in this district. In the Rungwe district the tea industry gives permanent work to some 800 local natives, while many Rungwe natives are also engaged on coffee estates in the Mbeya district.

117. To work for wages or "grow your tax", as the native often puts it, is the choice which confronts the inhabitants of the Lake province. In the past few years agriculture has triumphed but there are signs that in the future it may not have things entirely its own way. Mining activities are increasing rapidly and the opportunities offered for local employment are correspondingly greater. There is little agricultural employment to be obtained in the province so that, apart from the work offered in the ginneries and rice mills, local employment in the sense of wage labour means work on the gold mines of Mwanza and Musoma or on the tin fields of Bukoba.

In Bukoba the coffee crop, on which the inhabitants have depended for so many years, was not a heavy one owing to unfavourable climatic conditions; prices were also low. This resulted in a reduction in the income of the coffee growers which in turn had its effect on the labour market. Natives who had generally been able to obtain money for their tax and other requirements from their plantations found that this source of income was inadequate. There was consequently an increase in the number of local men seeking employment on the tin fields while, towards the end of the year, over 700 Bahaya were recruited for work in the Northern and Eastern provinces. It is worthy of note that it was previously almost unknown for the Bahaya to agree to go so far afield for employment.

In the districts on the east side of the Lake, agriculture, and in particular the growing of cotton, groundnuts and rice, shows little signs at present of losing its domination and, in consequence, employers have sometimes been unable to obtain all the labour they require. The ginneries suffered most in this respect and were forced to recruit labour in the Biharamulo district coming over from the Belgian Mandated Territory in search of work.

118. The Southern province falls readily into two main labour divisions, namely, the western areas, comprising the Songea

and Tunduru districts which provide a valuable source of supply for many coffee and sisal estates, particularly those on the Central and Tanga railways, and the Mikindani and Lindi districts where some 15,000 natives are directly employed in the production of sisal. In these two coastal districts it is estimated that estate labourers consume at least 5,000 tons of grain annually. All this is produced within the province and, as few labourers are able to grow any of their own foodstuffs, it is evident that a large number of peasant cultivators depend indirectly on the prosperity of the sisal industry.

The shortage of labour which prevailed throughout the year became more acute during the last few months, when numbers of Mawiha, Makua and other migrant natives from Portuguese East Africa and the interior of the province returned to their homes for the planting season. There has been a slight movement towards an improved standard of wages but these are still below the rates obtaining elsewhere and even the estates in the Mikindani district, which is most favourably situated for tapping the immense reservoirs of Mawiha and Makua labour from across the Rovuma river, have found that the previously abundant supply is now being enticed into other channels by the more attractive wages offered in the Tanga and Eastern provinces.

The opening up of the Songea-Njombe road towards the end of the year provided a direct means of communication by motor transport with the main routes of the Territory and has greatly facilitated the recruitment of natives in the south-western areas of the province. Lorries from Moshi, Tanga and the Central line now transport the labourer direct from his home to his place of employment and the long and wearisome walk of two months, the principal obstacle in the past to leaving home, has been abolished for all time.

119. Owing to the increased production of sisal in the Eastern province employers have found difficulty in obtaining sufficient labour for even their minimum requirements. This scarcity of labour has caused a slight increase in wages and has had the welcome effect of improving housing and feeding conditions on some estates. For employers are at last beginning to realize that one of the most effective means of improving the present situation is to increase the quality rather than the quantity of the labour; and this can only be achieved by providing increased amenities with the object of improving the physical and material welfare of the labourers.

120. The local labour requirements of the Central and Western provinces are small and are met as a rule without difficulty. Owing to the increased demand for labour in other parts of the Territory there was considerable activity among

labour recruiters in both these provinces during the year. In the Western province the number of professional recruiters rose from six to 21, while in the Central province employers themselves as well as recruiting agents recruited labour for coffee and sisal estates in Arusha and Tanga. In addition many natives left their homes independently in search of work.

Labour Services.

121. In paragraph 106 of the Annual Report for 1935* reference was made to the intention to appoint a committee early in 1936 to undertake a comprehensive examination of the problem of how best to correlate labour supply with demand. The committee was duly appointed and has now concluded its investigations. Its report has not yet been received but it is hoped that it will be published at an early date, when copies will be supplied to the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission.

122. The constant supervision of labour conditions throughout the Territory is among the normal duties carried out by all the officers of the Provincial Administration. In addition one officer is permanently seconded for wholtime employment on labour duties in the Tanga province while another was specially detailed for three months at the beginning of the year to make an inspection of the principal mines in the Mwanza and Musoma districts.

Early in the year a labour officer was appointed for duty in the Lupa Controlled Area, past experience having shown that adequate inspection of the conditions under which labour is housed and fed on the goldfields could not be adequately carried out by the administrative officer in charge of the area, in addition to his numerous other duties. The difficulties attending the inspection of the mining camps on these fields will be realized when it is recalled that they are widely distributed in an area of 1,500 square miles. Moreover the camps do not remain for any length of time in any particular locality but are moved as soon as a prospector finds that his claim is no longer a paying proposition.

123. It may be appropriate here to refer to the observations made by the Commission at its 29th Session on the conditions of employment on the Lupa goldfields. These observations read as follows:—

“ The Commission, which has been informed as to the conditions of life and labour amongst the natives employed in the gold-mining district of Lupa, hopes to find information in the next report which will enable it to note an appreciable improvement in the conditions in question.”

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

As a result of the appointment of a labour officer the previously unsatisfactory conditions under which the natives in this area were employed have shown signs of amelioration. These conditions, however, which apply mainly to labour employed on alluvial workings, have obtained for a long period and do not admit of speedy rectification.

Conditions on the alluvial diggings of the Lupa are entirely different from anything that is met with elsewhere in the Territory. Over an area of 1,500 square miles, devoid of an indigenous population, nearly 800 diggers, almost all non-natives, are engaged in working alluvial gold and employ for that purpose some 17,000 labourers. The great majority of diggers are men of very small capital who live a hand to mouth existence. A substantial proportion of the labour employed consists of immigrant natives from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland who travel to the area independently, almost invariably with a totally inadequate supply of food, and arrive in poor physical condition. It should be remembered that these natives do not go to the Lupa area because they cannot obtain work elsewhere. Employers in other parts of the Territory would be only too glad to have them but, like the diggers, they hope to make more out of digging for gold than they could make out of less spectacular forms of employment.

Living conditions in this area are rough and primitive for employers and employees alike and there is no doubt that the living conditions of the latter are below the desired standard. The standard of housing approximates to that to which the labourers are accustomed in their own homes but numbers of camps are often crowded along the same watercourse and sanitary conditions are accordingly bad. Food is usually supplied by the employer but he rarely has either storage facilities or sufficient capital to enable him to buy in quantity at harvest time when prices are low. Consequently he buys from middlemen and pays a high price at certain times of the year. Moreover he has difficulty in obtaining the variety of food required to make up a balanced diet. Government is doing what it can to assist in this direction by encouraging producers in adjacent areas to plant greater quantities and varieties of foodstuffs.

To meet the needs of travelling natives, labour camps have been built at Chunya and Kungutas and two further camps at Lupa Market and Mwambani were nearing completion at the end of the year. In addition to these camps, three dispensaries in charge of well-trained native dispensers have been constructed at Lupa Market, Kungutas and Sengambia. At the end of the year a medical clearing station for natives and non-natives, which provides in-patient accommodation, was completed at Chunya. The clearing station is in charge of a medical officer.

Questions of hygiene and public health are dealt with by a medical officer of health who, in addition to the labour officer, has carried out periodical inspections of employers' camps and has advised them on matters of sanitation and the feeding of labour.

Recruiting.

124. The recruitment of labour is governed by sections 33-36 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance (Chapter 51 of the Laws) which prohibit recruiting except by persons in possession of a labour agent's permit. These permits are issued by Provincial Commissioners and are valid for a limited period not exceeding 12 months, and only for the district or area specified in them.

125. In the Southern province, the Liwale district is completely closed to recruiting owing to the existence of sleeping sickness. In certain areas of the Lake and Western provinces recruiting is at present permitted on a limited scale only and all labour recruited from these areas is subject to quarantine restrictions; in other areas in these provinces it is prohibited entirely except for service within those areas. The imposition of these restrictions has been rendered necessary by the following considerations:—

(a) The danger of labourers from sleeping sickness areas becoming infected with the disease on the way to their places of employment.

(b) the danger of infiltration into fly-free areas, for the purpose of recruitment, of persons from infected areas; and

(c) the danger that the withdrawal of adult males from infected areas will have the effect of reducing cultivation in those areas and so directly favour the spread of tsetse fly.

It has been found, however, that hundreds of natives who go to work from these areas every year independently of recruiters evade the quarantine restrictions without any harmful results, and the modification of the existing regulations is at present under consideration.

During the year it was found necessary to close most of the Kigoma district to recruiting owing to an outbreak of cerebro spinal meningitis.

126. The following figures show the number of permits issued in each province during the year, the district or area for which

the permits were granted, and the number of labourers recruited under them:—

<i>Province.</i>			<i>Number of permits issued.</i>	<i>District or area for which issued.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited.</i>
Central	...	...	6	Central Province 4, Singida 2 ...	1,363
Eastern	...	...	3	Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Kilosa and Kiberege.	27
Lake	...	...	55	Lake Province 9, Biharamulo 20, Shinyanga 16, Musoma 4, Mwanza 4, Bukoba 2.	3,549
Northern	...	...	—	—	—
Southern	...	...	9	Songea 4, Tunduru 3, Masasi 2	2,515
Southern Highlands			9	Southern Highlands Province 6, Iringa 1, Njombe 1, Mbeya 1.	828
Tanga	...	...	1	Singida	1,000
Western	...	...	20	Tabora, Kigoma and Ufipa ...	3,970

Contracts.

127. The following statistics are given in respect of the number of labourers recruited under contract and the number who left their tribal areas independently in search of work. No accurate figures are available regarding the latter and those given must be regarded as approximate only.

No information is available as to the number of natives employed under verbal agreements (on 30-day labour cards) but it is thought that the majority of those who went out independently in search of work were so employed.

<i>Province and District.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited.</i>	<i>Nature of employment.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited for employment locally.</i>	<i>Number of labourers who left their district independently in search of work.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
<i>Central Province.</i>						
Dodoma District ...	31	Plantation work (sisal)	Morogoro	3	No reliable figures available.	—
Singida District ...	3,410	Plantation work	Moshi ... 847 Tanga ... 722 Arusha ... 446 Korogwe ... 443 Same ... 281 Morogoro ... 198 Dar es Salaam 184 Kilosa ... 91 Tabora ... 86 Mbulu ... 64 Pangani ... 37 Shinyanga ... 11	—	Approximately 6,500	Northern Province chiefly.
Mpwapa District ...	—	—	—	—	Approximately 500	Kilosa.
Kondoa District ...	—	—	—	—	2,000—3,000	Arusha and Northern Province generally.
Manyoni District ...	—	—	—	—	No reliable figures available.	—

Eastern Province.		Dar es Salaam.		Morogoro.	
District	Population	Plantation work (sisal)	Dar es Salaam	100	Dar es Salaam.
Rufiji District	37	—	—	200	—
Kilosa District	—	—	—	—	—
Ulanga District	9	Goldmining	Mwanza	—	—
<i>Lake Province.</i>					
Mwanza District	595	Plantation and road work 399, work with Electricity Company 196.	Pangani ... 196 Morogoro ... 181 Kilosa ... 115 Tanga ... 80 Moshi ... 23 Kilosa ... 37 Morogoro ... 15 Mwanza ... 3 Mwanza ... 1,016 Moshi ... 15	201	—
Shinyanga District	55	Plantation work, 52, mining 3.	Moshi ... 37 Morogoro ... 15 Mwanza ... 3 Mwanza ... 1,016 Moshi ... 15	—	—
Musoma District	1,031	Mining 1,016, plantation work 15.	Moshi ... 385 Morogoro ... 354 Mwanza ... 9 Mwanza ... 478 Shinyanga ... 223 Maswa ... 130 Kwimba ... 88	No accurate figures available.	Kenya Colony.
Bukoba District	748	Plantation work 739, Building work 9.	Moshi ... 385 Morogoro ... 354 Mwanza ... 9 Mwanza ... 478 Shinyanga ... 223 Maswa ... 130 Kwimba ... 88	—	—
Biharamulo District	919	Cotton ginneries 824. Mining 61. Domestic 21. Saw Mills 13.	Moshi ... 385 Morogoro ... 354 Mwanza ... 9 Mwanza ... 478 Shinyanga ... 223 Maswa ... 130 Kwimba ... 88	Approximately 8,000	Mwanza, Bukoba and Uganda.
<i>Northern Province.</i>					
Arusha District	2	Herdsmen	Mafia ...	No figures available but very small, if any.	—
Moshi District	—	—	—	Do.	—
Masai District	—	—	—	Do.	—

<i>Province and District.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited.</i>	<i>Nature of employment.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Number of labourers recruited for employment locally.</i>	<i>Number of labourers who left their district independently in search of work.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
<i>Southern Province.</i>						
Lindi District ...	33	Plantation work (sisal) 18, General work 15.	Tanga ... 15 Dar es Salaam 13 Morogoro ... 5	—		
Songea District ...	2,083	Plantation work (sisal) 1,528, Plantation work (coffee) 321, Mining 234.	Moshi ... 370 Arusha ... 321 Morogoro ... 307 Tanga ... 301 Lushoto ... 275 Lindi ... 191 Mwanza ... 127 Mbeya ... 107 Dar es Salaam 50 Pangani ... 18 Utete ... 16 Lushoto ... 150 Morogoro ... 83 Lindi ... 46 Dar es Salaam 45 Mafia ... 10 Dar es Salaam 56 Tanga ... 28 Lindi ... 13 Mwanza ... 4 Dar es Salaam	—		
Tunduru District ...	334	Plantation work (sisal) 324, Plantation work (coconuts) 10.		—		
Masai District ...	101	Plantation work (sisal) 97, Mining 4.		—		
Kilwa District ...	36	Plantation work (sisal)		—		
					Approximately 3,000.	Eastern and Tanga Provinces.

<i>Southern Highlands Province.</i>									
Iringa District	...	47	Mining	Musoma	...	—	—	—	—
Mbeya District	...	781	Plantation work (sisal) 694, Road work 87.	Tanga	... 574	—	—	—	—
				Kilosa	... 87				
				Morogoro	... 79				
				Dar es Salaam	41				
Rungwe District	...	—	—	—	—	—	15,000—20,000	Lupa goldfields and Mbozi coffee plantations.	
Njombe District	...	—	—	—	—	—	Approximately 10,000	Lupa goldfields and Iringa District.	
<i>Tanga Province.</i>									
Tanga District	...	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
<i>Western Province.</i>									
Tabora District	...	1,648	Plantation work (sisal) 1,023, Mining 506, General Plantation and road work 119.	Mwanza	... 506	—	No figures available.	—	—
				Dar es Salaam	317				
				Lushoto	... 270				
				Morogoro	... 268				
				Tanga	... 137				
				Arusha	... 64				
				Kilosa	... 41				
				Bagamoyo	26				
				Moshi	... 19				
				Tanga	1,567		Do.	—	—
				Morogoro	... 243				
				Tabora	... 199				
				Korogwe	... 124				
				Kilosa	... 100				
				Bagamoyo	39				
				Morogoro					
Kigoma District	...	2,272	Plantation work (sisal)	—	—	—	Do.	—	—
Ufipa District	...	50	Do.	—	—	—	Approximately 500	Lupa goldfields and Tabora District.	

Labour Camps.

128. There were 14 camps in use during the year under review, the total number of natives accommodated being 109,121. Treatment was given to 26,953 patients in the dispensaries attached to these camps. All camps were maintained in a good state of repair and are extremely popular with the natives. The number of natives accommodated shows an increase of 6,039 over the 1935 figure, in spite of the fact that employers are using motor transport to a greater extent than in former years for the conveyance of labourers from their homes to their places of employment. Compared with the previous year, 346 fewer patients were treated at the camp dispensaries.

As mentioned above two new camps were built in the Lupa Controlled Area and two more were nearing completion at the end of the year.

Wages.

129. Details of the current rates of wages in the various provinces are given below. There has been a marked increase in the wages which the unskilled labourer has been able to earn in the Mwanza district, as a result of the development of mining at Geita. At this mine he can, after a few months employment, rise to some Shs.20 a month—a figure which has not before been offered to any “unskilled” labourer in the Lake province. In the Southern province there has been a slight increase in the wages paid on sisal estates, particularly amongst the cutters, and in addition the majority of employers offer a bonus varying from 50 cents to Sh.1 for the completion of six days’ work in one week. In the Tanga province some estates are now paying a bonus of Shs.3 to cutters and trolley boys if they complete their labour card (of 30 days) in 42 days.

Province.	Prevailing rates of wages per month for			Porter rate per day.	Ration rate per day.
	Skilled labour.	Semi- skilled labour.	Unskilled labour		
	Shs.	Shs.	Shs.	Cts.	Cts.
Central ...	20 to 60	10 to 45	5 to 15	30 to 50	10 to 20
Eastern ...	20 to 100	10 to 50	6 to 18	30 to 60	10 to 20
Lake ...	20 to 150	10 to 40	6 to 20	20 to 50	10 to 20
Northern ...	30 to 150	15 to 60	6 to 18	20 to 40	20
Southern ...	15 to 80	12 to 30	7/50 to 15	30 to 50	10 to 15
Southern Highlands.	25 to 200	12 to 30	6 to 10	30 to 50	20
Tanga ...	20 to 80	14 to 20	4 to 15	30 to 80	20
Western ...	22/50 to 90	9 to 30	6 to 12	20 to 40	10 to 20

Note.—The chief non-native industries in the various provinces are given below :—

Central	...	...	...	Mining.
Eastern	...	...	...	Sisal and cotton.
Lake	...	...	...	Mining.
Northern	...	...	...	Coffee and mixed farming.
Southern	...	...	...	Sisal.
Southern Highlands	...	...	...	Mining, tea, coffee and mixed farming.
Tanga	...	...	...	Sisal, coffee and tea.
Western	...	...	...	Mining.

Health.

130. No epidemics or serious outbreaks of disease occurred amongst labourers during the year and their general state of health was satisfactory in areas other than the Lupa goldfields. In this area the chief complaints were malaria, ulcers, scurvy, hookworm, bronchitis, pneumonia and chest complaints. Conditions on the goldfields are not altogether responsible for the amount of sickness, however, as natives frequently arrive on the fields in a debilitated condition after a long march from their homes. Now that a clearing station and three dispensaries have been opened and a medical officer and a medical officer of health have been posted to the area it is hoped that there will be a general improvement in the health of the labourers.

In the Lake province there was an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis amongst the labour employed at Geita mine and several deaths occurred as a result. All fresh arrivals of labour are now placed in a quarantine camp for the first two weeks of their employment, where they undergo anti-pneumonia and (if necessary) anti-cerebro spinal meningitis inoculations and are kept under observation for signs of infectious disease.

In the Southern province, while no serious outbreak of sickness took place, there was a prevalence of yaws and helminthic diseases amongst the labour. All the sisal companies have now established small dispensaries on their estates in charge of native dressers, where first-aid treatment of minor ailments is provided.

In the Tanga province there was more sickness than usual amongst the labour owing, no doubt, to the exceptionally heavy rains experienced in the early part of the year. The total deaths on estates in the province amounted to 195. Pneumonia, hookworm, malaria and tuberculosis accounted for the majority of these, while an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Korogwe, Same and Tanga areas resulted in 18 deaths.

Accidents and Workmen's Compensation.

131. Provision is made in section 29 of the Master and Native Servants Ordinance and in section 9 of the Mining (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931, for the payment of compensation in the event of death or injury from accident, unless the accident was due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the worker. The maximum compensation payable is the amount of two years wages and, in assessing compensation, the court is required to pay due regard to any contributory negligence by the worker.

132. The total number of accidents in the Tanga province was 137, of which 99 occurred in Muheza area and 38 in the Korogwe area. This is an increase of 37 over the number which occurred

in 1935. This increase is not due to any neglect on the part of the employer or to faulty machinery, as the latter has been greatly improved during the year.

Trolley accidents are still responsible for the largest number of injuries due directly to sisal machinery and plant. It may be noted that 58 of the accidents were due to the direct disobedience of orders and carelessness on the part of the worker and that 60 accidents resulted in minor injuries only.

Six accidents occurred on the Lupa goldfields involving seven persons and resulting in two fatalities, as compared with 11 accidents in 1935 involving 19 persons and resulting in 10 fatalities. No serious accidents occurred to workers employed in reef mining.

133. The following statistics give the number and types of accidents which have occurred in the various provinces during the year and the compensation paid:—

Province.	Number of accidents.	Nature of employment.	Number injured.	Major injuries.	Minor injuries.	compen- sation.	affected by contri- butory negligence.	of awards not yet made.	Remarks.
Central	...	9	Mining ... Road work Railways...	3 4 2	3 3 2	— 1 —	2 — 2	— — 2	3 killed; 1 accidental. Question of compensation still under consideration.
			Oil mill	1	1	—	1	1	
Eastern	...	50	Sisal estates	43	21	22	5	8	Death resulted in 3 cases; 1 <i>ex gratia</i> payment payment made.
			Maize mill Mining ...	3 2	— 1	3 1	— —	— 1	Death resulted in 1 case; enquiry held by Mines Department.
			Agriculture Electric shock	1 6	1 6	— —	— —	— 6	Killed in Dar es Salaam on Christmas day
Lake	...	21	Mining ... Cotton ginneries Motor lorry	17 4 1	13 2 1	4 2 —	3 3 1	2 1 —	8 killed.
Northern	...	9	Sugar and sisal estates.	9	2	7	2	—	The major injuries con- sisted of loss of fingers and loss of left arm.
Southern	...	63	Sisal estates Road work Motor lorry	60 5 1	13 5 —	47 — 1	— — —	9 1 —	5 killed in quarry through fall of earth. In many cases <i>ex gratia</i> payments were made by private agreement between em- ployer and employee.

Province.	Number of accidents.	Nature of employment.	Number injured.	Major injuries.	Minor injuries.	Range of compen- sation.	Number of cases affected by contri- butory negligence.	Number of awards not yet made.	Remarks.
Shs.									
Southern Highlands.	6	Mining ...	7	5	2	20 to 200	3	1	2 killed; both due to negligence on the part of employee.
Tanga	137	Sisal estate Mining (blasting) Motor lorry Other cases	67 3 18 49	14 3 8 17	53 — 10 32	5 to 300	58	23	17 fatal accidents. 'Other cases' include injuries received through falls from trees, fights, cuts from sisal thorns, etc. 4 persons included in this category were drowned, 2 died of burns and 3 from electric shock.
Western ...	3	Mining ...	3	—	3		40 to 100	—	—
Totals	298		309	121	188		80	55	

Notes: (a) A *Major Injury* has been taken to include death, and also serious injury to body or limb resulting in incapacitation permanent or temporary, and includes such injuries as fractures, loss of sight, etc.

(b) A *Minor Injury* has been taken to include all other injuries.

(c) The wide range of compensation paid is due to the effect of contributory negligence on the awards made.

Mining.

134. The two main mining areas in the Territory are situated in the Lake province and in the Lupa Controlled Area of the Southern Highlands province. In the Lake province there are gold mines in the Musoma and Mwanza districts, a diamond mine in the Shinyanga district and tin mines in the Bukoba district.

135. On the gold mines in the Musoma district conditions of employment are satisfactory. Employers are beginning to realize that good housing and ample rations do as much as adequate wages to attract and keep the right kind of labour. The Geita mine in the western part of the Mwanza district is the most important in the province and its labour organization has been the object of considerable interest. Its chief difficulty has been a shortage of labour, particularly during the early part of the year. The mine requires some 3,000 labourers but has so far been unable to obtain more than two-thirds of this number. The local natives are of agricultural and pastoral stock and regard mining as a strange and alarming occupation, and the mine has therefore to depend largely on alien natives from other districts for its labour supply. The Company is doing all it can to make conditions at the mine as attractive and comfortable as possible, and housing, feeding, medical facilities and general labour organization are very satisfactory. Wages begin at Shs.12 per month for underground labour, with the prospect of rising to Shs.20 per month by increments of Shs.2 if the labourer is satisfactory and shows aptitude for the work. Surface workers receive from Shs.10 to Shs.13 per month. The mine has a system of deferred pay by which a contracted worker agrees to the deduction of Shs.4 each month from his wages, which is paid to him on the completion of his contract. From the worker's point of view this system ensures that at the end of his contract he has money which he can take home. The mine also has a voluntary deposit account system into which surplus cash can be paid. Task work is much used underground and, to a lesser extent, on the surface. The task takes a reasonably active man between six and seven hours to complete so that the workers are free an hour or two before the time of their shift expires.

About 300 natives are employed on the diamond mine at Kizumbi in the Shinyanga district. The conditions of employment are satisfactory and the small proportion who have been employed underground have found the work neither unhealthy nor onerous. Adequate European supervision is always available and every possible use is made of mechanical labour saving devices.

The tin fields in the Bukoba district are situated at Karagwe and at the end of the year were employing some 2,000 labourers.

The miners rely chiefly on labour from the Belgian Mandated Territory, but during the year more local men than usual applied for work and now compose about 25 per cent. of the labour force on these mines. The conditions on the tin mines are somewhat similar to those prevailing on the Lupa goldfields. The employers are for the most part men in a small way of business and the mining area is situated some distance away from district headquarters over very rough country. Lack of proper communications renders supervision difficult and this provides the opportunity for minor evasions of the law and the breaking of contractual obligations, of which the less reputable employer and the more undesirable labourer are not unwilling to take advantage.

136. It is estimated that about 20,000 natives are employed on the Lupa goldfields in alluvial and reef mining. The conditions of employment in this area have been fully dealt with in paragraph 123 above.

Labour Offences.

137. Relations between employers and employees have, generally speaking, been satisfactory, disputes being mainly limited to petty offences the majority of which were settled out of court. Most of the complaints made by natives were for non-payment (or delay in payment) of their wages, while the commonest form of offence committed by them was desertion before the completion of their contracts.

On two or three occasions alien labour has also caused minor disturbances on sisal estates, but on the whole the greatest orderliness has prevailed. In view of the large number of natives employed in the sisal industry, the diversity and in some cases the mutual antipathies of the tribes from which they are drawn, the sudden emancipation from the social obligations and discipline of village life and the novelty and licence of their daily existence in estate compounds, the well-regulated behaviour of these thousands of Africans is remarkable.

138. The following are the returns of cases brought before the subordinate courts during 1936 under the Master and Native Servants Ordinance:—

Provinces.

Section.

	Central.		Eastern.		Lake.		Northern.		Southern.		Southern Highlands.		Tanga.		Western.	
	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.	Charged.	Convicted.
16 Decoying labour ...	-	-	3	3	1	1	7	4	1	1	-	10	4	1	1	1
20(1) Failure to issue labour cards ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20(2) Failure to make entry of day's work on labour card or withholding labour card.	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
24 Housing of servants: failure to provide proper sanitary arrangements.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
25(1) Failure to provide food and means of cooking.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
25(2) Failure to arrange for a proper water supply.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25(5) Provision of food, necessaries and medicine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
26(1) Notification of death or bodily injury to servant.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Return of servant to place of engagement.	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
28 Failure to supply food for return journey.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
37(1) Neglecting to fulfil contract	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
47(a) Withholding wages	19	14	28	7	19	8	56	18	-	-	136	8	2	9	-	-
47(b) Withholding property	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Total number of persons charged, 328.

Total number of persons convicted, 185.

Compulsory Labour.

139. There has been no change during the year as regards the legislation and regulations governing the employment of compulsory labour in the Territory.

140. Full details relating to the employment of this labour are given in the tables on pages 98 to 100. These may be summarized as follows:—

The total number of compulsory labourers requisitioned in the Territory during 1936 were:—

				<i>Number employed.</i>	<i>Total number of man-days worked.</i>
(i)	Porters	...	...	6,809	42,317
(ii)	Others	...	...	957	8,754

Relevant figures for 1935 were:—

				<i>Number employed.</i>	<i>Total number of man-days worked.</i>
(i)	Porters	...	...	8,967	30,161
(ii)	Others	...	...	2,115	23,612

In addition to the above, 28,307 men were employed on various essential works and services for periods equivalent, at local rates of wages, to the amount of the taxes due from them, in lieu of payment of taxes in cash: in 1935, 36,144 men were so employed. Every effort continues to be made to reduce the number of men who liquidate their tax liabilities in this manner and it will be noted that there has been a substantial reduction during the year under review. This state of affairs is due to a further improvement in the economic condition of the Territory, which enjoyed a considerable measure of prosperity in 1936. A contributory factor is the smooth working of the Native Tax Ordinance of 1934, which is better suited to local conditions than the Ordinance which it repealed.

Some progress has been made towards the abolition of labour requisitioned on behalf of native authorities for portage and annual clearing and light repairs of roads, in so far as such labour is not employed on "minor communal services." The following figures show the position during the last two years:—

				<i>Number employed.</i>	<i>Number of man-days.</i>
1935	(i)	Porters	...	565	1,021
	(ii)	Others	...	1,978	19,663
1936	(i)	Porters	...	415	700
	(ii)	Others	...	55	1,510

COMPULSORY LABOUR

	Number em- ployed.	Total number of man-days worked.	Nature of work.	Number convicted.		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fined.	Im- prisoned				
A.—Labour requisitioned on behalf of Govern- ment Departments.									Cents.
I.— <i>Porters</i> :									
Eastern Province	4,838	33,866	Transport of Government stores and loads of officials on tour.	—	—	—	—	6	45 to 70
Lake Province ...	103	294	do.	—	—	—	—	5	40
Northern Province	142	2,092	do.	—	—	—	5	5	40
Southern Highlands Province.	147	2,927	do.	—	—	—	—	8	50
Tanga Province ...	1,139	2,263	do.	—	—	—	—	4 to 7	40 to 50
Western Province	25	175	do.	—	—	—	—	4 to 5	35
	6,394	41,617	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
II.— <i>Others</i> :									
Eastern Province	716	5,728	Road construction	—	—	—	—	8	20 to 40
Tanga Province ...	186	1,516	Repairing damage done to railway line by floods.	—	—	—	5	7 to 8	70
	902	7,244	—	—	—	—	5	—	—

<p>on behalf of native authorities ... I.—<i>Porters</i> : Lake Province ... Western Province</p>	367	532	Transport of tax money to district headquarters. do. do.	23	1	—	—	2 to 8	40 to 55
	48	168		8	—	—	—	4 to 5	35
	415	700		31	1	—	—	—	—
	50	1,500	Working native authority ferries in an emergency. Urgent bridge repairs ... Cleaning a village ...	10	—	—	—	6	25
	5	10		5	—	—	—	2	20
	55	1,510		15	—	—	—	—	—
	2,186	83,930	Maintenance of Township and district roads and upkeep of stations.	—	40	—	—	8	Tax labour tickets after working for the specified number of days. 20 to 40
	3,843	30,744	Public works, forestry, maintenance of roads and upkeep of stations.	52	90	1*	119	8	25 plus rations. Tax labour tickets issued in many cases.
	4,978	179,082	Maintenance of aerodromes, roads and dams and upkeep of stations and camps.	1	66	1*	25	6 to 8	25-40. Tax labour tickets issued in many cases.
	2,495	101,739	Public works and upkeep of stations.	—	38	2*	94	8	
<p>C.—Labour exacted in lieu of payment of tax. Central Province Eastern Province Lake Province ... Northern Province</p>									

COMPULSORY LABOUR—*cont.*

	Number em- ployed	Total number of man-days worked	Nature of Work	Number Convicted		Number of deaths.	Number of sick.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Rate of wages per day.
				Fined	Im- prisoned				
—									
C.—Labour exacted in lieu of payment of tax— <i>contd.</i>									<i>Cents.</i>
Southern Province	10,483	298,368	Maintenance of aero- dromes and roads, well- sinking, and upkeep of stations.	2	80	—	106	8	20 to 30
Southern Highlands Province.	372	11,160	Maintenance of roads, upkeep of stations and sanitation work.	—	—	—	—	8	Tax labour tickets issued.
Tanga Province ...	2,882	99,058	Maintenance of roads and upkeep of stations ; sanitation work, general plantation work.	—	72	5*	265	7 to 8	50 in Pangani. Tax labour tickets issued in rest of Province.
Western Province	1,068	26,570	Maintenance of roads and buildings.	—	24	—	19	7 to 8	Tax labour tickets issued.
	28,307	830,651	—	55	410	9	628	—	—

* Death due to natural causes.

Legislation.

141. No new legislation was enacted during 1936 concerning labour matters in the Territory. The draft legislation referred to in paragraph 127 of the 1935 Report* was still under consideration at the end of the year.

XIII.—MISSIONS.

142. The following table gives a list of missionary societies working in the Territory and the areas in which they operate:—

<i>Mission.</i>	<i>Province.</i>
Universities' Mission to Central Africa.	Tanga (Zanzibar Diocese) Southern (Nyasaland and Masasi Dioceses).
Church Missionary Society ...	Central.
London Missionary Society ...	Western.
Seventh Day Adventists ...	Lake and Tanga.
African Inland Mission ...	Lake and Western.
Moravian Mission ...	Southern Highlands and Western.
Berlin Lutheran Mission ...	Eastern and Southern Highlands.
Leipzig Lutheran Mission ...	Northern.
Neukirchen Evangelical Mission ...	Western.
Bethel Lutheran Mission ...	Lake and Tanga.
Augustina Lutheran Mission ...	Central.
Pentecostal Missionary Society ...	Western and Southern Highlands.
Salvation Army ...	Western and Southern Highlands (Lupa Controlled Area).
Swedish Missionary Society ...	Western.
Mennonite Missionary Society ...	Lake.
Roman Catholic White Fathers ...	Western—Tabora and Kigoma. Lake—Mwanza and Bukoba. Northern—Mbulu.
Roman Catholic Holy Ghost Fathers	Northern and Eastern.
Roman Catholic Capuchin Fathers	Eastern and Southern.
Roman Catholic Italian Consolata Fathers.	Southern Highlands.
Roman Catholic Benedictine Fathers	Southern—Ndanda and Peramiho.
Roman Catholic Italian Passionata	Central.

143. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission M. Palacios asked if it would be possible in future Reports to give more detailed information concerning the work of the missions. An account of the educational and medical work which they perform will be found in the sections of this Report dealing with Education and Public Health. Further details are given in section 16 of the Tanganyika Blue Book for 1935, copies of which have been supplied to the Commission. In this connection it should be noted that the two sections of the Pentecostal Missionary Society, the Eldaha and the Glad Tidings, were shown separately in the Blue Book and in paragraph 128 of the 1935 Report,* and that the South Africa Mission withdrew from the Lupa Controlled Area in 1935.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

144. In reply to a further question asked by M. Palacios, the relations between the missions and the population have been uniformly good during the past few years, their medical and educational work being much appreciated.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

General.

145. The African Education Ordinance was amended during the year to enable Government to control the opening of schools where courses of secular education are given. The principal ordinance required that all schools whether established for the purpose of religious or secular education should be registered. The amending ordinance excludes evangelistic schools from the provisions of the main ordinance and leaves the missions completely free to pursue religious instruction in them, but brings schools opened for secular education within the control of Government. The amending ordinance, which received the consideration of the Advisory Committee on African Education in the Colonies before being introduced, also contains some minor alterations in regard to the registration of teachers. The text of the ordinance will be found in Appendix VI to this Report.

New regulations were promulgated to control public examinations and the award of teachers' certificates to Africans. A board of examiners is to be appointed annually for the purpose of these examinations, which are becoming increasingly important with the ever-growing volume of candidates. No official certificate can now be issued to a teacher who has not passed through an approved course of professional training at a recognized institution. If, however, he has taken the whole course but has not passed the public examination, the Director of Education is authorized to issue a licence to teach in any registered school to the extent that his training warrants. The licensed teacher will not in future be subject to removal from the register of teachers at the end of five years, as was the case under the previous regulations of teachers placed on the provisional list if they did not secure the recognized teaching certificate within a period of five years. The Director retains control over the appointment of any teachers in English in order to ensure that English, where it is taught, shall be taught by those properly qualified to do so.

The amended African grant-in-aid Regulations introduced in 1935 have continued to work satisfactorily, and the wide range of syllabuses published at the same time cover every type of education which is possible at present.

Progress was made in the education of African girls within the limits of the teaching staff available. Every opportunity is taken to expand and develop this extremely important side of

educational work. The schools at the coastal towns of Dar es Salaam and Tanga are now firmly established in the confidence of the parents. Only a very few years ago old women would rush into one of these girls' schools and carry off children. General goodwill has now been secured and none of the Government schools for girls is adequate to accommodate the large numbers applying to enter. The curriculum is of a simple primary standard and of a practical nature, as the majority of girls marry at a comparatively early age and very few remain to take the teachers' training courses. The dearth of women teachers is a constant problem. Happily there is a tendency for the men who are teaching to marry educated girls, so that it is sometimes possible for the African teacher's wife to teach in the local girls' school.

A conference of Directors of Education was held in Kampala and tendered advice on the following subjects:—

- (i) Interchange of teachers.
- (ii) Grants to denominational Indian schools.
- (iii) The training of Indian teachers.
- (iv) Higher education in East Africa.
- (v) Revision of curricula
 - (a) History.
 - (b) Biology.
- (vi) Inspection of Makerere College.
- (vii) Colonial Office Brochure No. 103. Memorandum on the Education of African Communities.
- (viii) The cinematograph in education.
- (ix) Inter-territorial supervision of Indian Education.
- (x) The future of the Inter-Territorial Language Committee.
- (xi) The need for Swahili literature.
- (xii) *Mambo Leo* as an inter-territorial paper.
- (xiii) Qualifications required to pass efficiency bars.
- (xiv) Measures to be taken to bring European masters and tutors of Government African schools and colleges into touch with tribal life and environment.

The Inter-Territorial Language Committee also met in Kampala to consider questions in connection with the translation and publication of books in Swahili. The work of revising the Swahili dictionaries continues to be one of the main duties of the Secretary of the Committee, in addition to the correction and translation of manuscripts submitted to him. The bulletins published periodically by the Committee now form a very valuable contribution to the subject of Swahili and its standardization as a language.

146. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck expressed the hope that further

information regarding the questions of the university education of Africans and the cinema in education would be available in the next Report.

The former question will be considered by the Commission which has been appointed by the Secretary of State to examine and report on the organization and working of Makerere College, Uganda. Some information in regard to the latter question will be found in the section dealing with the Bantu Educational Kinema Experiment (paragraph 65 above). Further information will be contained in the report of the Director (Mr. G. C. Latham) for 1936, a copy of which will be supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission when received.

Expenditure.

147. The following table shows the expenditure by Government (exclusive of expenditure by native administrations) in relation to revenue, according to the latest figures available. The figures cover the total expenditure from general revenue on European, Indian and African education. The balance of the money which remained from the Indian Education Tax Fund has been fully expended. This fund has proved of the utmost assistance to the Indian community during the years of depression.

<i>Financial year.</i>	<i>Expenditure on education from general revenue.</i>	<i>Total revenue (excluding railways).</i>	<i>Percentage of revenue spent on education.</i>
	£	£	
1931-32	122,666	1,522,368	8.06
1932 (nine months) ...	73,924	1,290,891	5.72
1933	89,355	1,564,538	5.71
1934	86,704	1,720,285	5.03
1935	81,104	1,973,863	4.10
1936*	87,000	2,129,789	4.08

* Revised estimate.

Payments by native treasuries towards the upkeep of native administration schools were as follows:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Contributions by native treasuries.</i>
	£
1931-32	6,008
1932 (9 months) ...	3,734
1933	6,092
1934	7,008
1935*	8,085
1936*	9,000

* Estimated.

148. The following table shows the expenditure on European Indian and African education during the past six years and the approximate expenditure per head of population of each community:—

Year.	European.		Indian.		African.			
	Population 8,228.*		Population 23,422.*		Population 5,022,640.*			
	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total European population.	Expenditure from general revenue.†	Amount spent per head of total Indian population.	Expenditure from general revenue.	Amount spent per head of total African population.	Expenditure on African education including native administrations.	Amount spent per head of total African population.
1931-32	£ 7,042	Shs. 17·11	£ 10,799 (a)	Shs. 9·22	£ 104,825	Shs. 0·41	£ 110,833	Shs. 0·44
1932 (nine months).	6,348	15·43	7,908	6·75	59,568	0·23	63,302	0·25
1933 ...	7,470	18·15	9,143	7·80	72,742	0·28	78,834	0·31
1934 ...	8,409	20·43	11,200 (a)	9·56	67,095	0·26	74,103	0·29
1935 ...	8,031	19·52	10,207	8·71	62,866	0·25	70,951	0·28
1936 (b) (c).	10,670	25·93	12,865	10·98	63,465	0·25	72,463	0·29

* Census Report, 1931.

† This does not include expenditure from the Indian Education Tax Reserve Fund, which in 1936 was £3,043.

(a) Includes capital grants for buildings. (b) Revised estimate. (c) The figures showing expenditure on European, Indian and African education have now been prepared on a slightly different basis. Hitherto certain common sub-heads of expenditure have been equally divided between the three communities. Expenditure for 1936 under these sub-heads has been carefully analysed and as far as possible correctly apportioned to the several communities.

African Education.

149. The African education system of the Territory is based on the foundation of the vernacular primary schools which follow an approved secular syllabus in Swahili. On the completion of four standards in this vernacular a bifurcation begins, one branch continuing the vernacular course for a further two standards and leading either to the training course for vernacular teachers or to the courses for artisans, and the other branch leading to a course in English and thence to junior secondary work at Tabora and ultimately to Makerere College, Uganda. Artisans are trained in all the large Government schools the chief industries being carpentry, smithery, tailoring, engineering and printing. Those trained in engineering are specially selected to meet the requirements of the railways. They work in the school shops on jobs sent in by the railways and an officer of that department examines them regularly before they are finally taken into the railway workshops. Those learning printing and bookbinding follow the syllabus approved by the Government Printer and ultimately pass into the Government Press. The closest co-operation exists between the Education Department, the Railways and the Government Press in all matters relating to the training of these artisans.

150. *Primary schools.*—The number of Government and assisted primary schools remained approximately the same during the year. The majority of the primary schools in the villages only attain to four standards of education; a few have reached six standards. The gradual increase in the number of schools with six standards is dependent on the output of more highly trained teachers from the Government teachers' training centre at Mpwapwa and from the mission training centres. Pupils who have completed the four year course in the vernacular may be selected to continue their studies along one of the branches mentioned above. In Government schools the English course is taught chiefly at the larger centres of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Tabora. Persistent endeavours are made to induce parents to send their daughters as well as their sons to the village primary schools but there still remains a widespread custom of sending the boys but only a few of the girls. The African outlook in this respect cannot be expected to change all at once. At a number of places, more particularly in the Tanga province, separate village schools for girls have been asked for and it has been possible to meet the wishes of parents in a few cases.

151. *Native administration schools.*—These are primary village schools built with native treasury funds. The native administrations generally pay for the maintenance of boarders and for the upkeep of buildings and, in some cases, reimburse to the central Government part of the cost of salaries of the staff which is supplied by the Education Department. They are

supervised by superintendents of education in the same way as the Government village schools. These schools form a valuable connection with the local administrations and help to maintain local interest in educational progress and development.

152. *Secondary education*.—Only junior secondary classes have so far been established in the Territory. These are held at the Government school, Tabora, and at one or two important mission centres, the principal one being Minaki near Dar es Salaam under the aegis of the Universities Mission to Central Africa.

At the Government school, Tabora, there are parallel classes. In one set specialised instruction is given for the training of Africans for clerical posts in the Government service. In the other set pupils receive general education leading to the entrance examination to Makerere College, Uganda, which was taken for the first time by the Tabora school candidates in November, 1935. The number of pupils entering Makerere is as yet very small, since the majority of those who complete the junior secondary classes at Tabora elect to enter departmental training courses with the Medical, Veterinary, Railway or Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

153. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Baron van Asbeck said that he would be glad to find in the next Report fuller information concerning the syllabus of junior secondary education. The text of this syllabus, including the biology syllabus, will be found in Appendix VII to this Report.

154. *Training of Teachers*.—The grade II, or Swahili vernacular teacher, is one who has completed six years in the primary school followed by three years professional training at a recognised teachers' training institution. African teachers of English are no longer trained locally by Government as it is intended to employ a more highly trained teacher of this type and such training is only provided in East Africa at the present time at Makerere College, Uganda. All the Government students who have entered Makerere will take either the school-masters' course or the medical course.

155. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission Mlle. Dannevig asked whether the administration did not consider it important to have a greater number of training schools for teachers and said that the question of native teachers must be one of the most important ones for the Territory. When considering this question certain factors governing the standard and extent of education in Tanganyika should not be overlooked. The whole pre-War educational system, both secular and evangelistic, dissolved in 1914 and when the first

British education officer was appointed at the end of 1920 he worked practically alone until 1924, devoting his energies to the training of some teachers and to re-establishing a few village schools with the aid of the surviving African vernacular teachers trained prior to 1914. The organization for education that exists at present has therefore been developed in the past 12 years. If consideration is given to the number of school years required before pupils can be trained in the profession of teaching, the magnitude of what has been achieved will be appreciated. Each year new schools have been built, new equipment provided and new staff found as funds permitted. The same principles hold good with the missionary societies both as regards their assisted schools and their evangelistic schools. With one notable exception the missions had been engaged almost solely in evangelistic work prior to 1925, in which year the policy of assisting them in secular educational work was first initiated in the Territory. It is true that, at present, there is only one Government teachers training centre—because funds are not available for more or for paying the extra teachers who would pass out of additional teachers training centres. There are, however, mission teachers training classes attached to most of their central primary schools (some still very small it is true) and 13 of them are doing useful and recognized work in this connection. Owing to the fact that these training schools are attached to the primary schools they were included with the primary schools in the table of statistics given on page 110 of the 1935 Report.* In future they will be recorded separately to make the position clear. The training schools referred to by Mlle. Dannevig which are without assistance have not qualified for it under the regulations. At two mission training centres teachers are trained to teach English as well as Swahili. African teachers teaching English in Government schools will in future be trained at Makerere, Uganda, where the course is more advanced.

The importance of training African teachers is fully recognized but the availability of funds, accommodation and staff for this work depends on increased prosperity. In this connection it should be noted that the training of African women teachers is receiving increased attention. They are at present being trained at two of the Government girls' schools and at four of the mission schools.

156. *Missions*.—Co-operation with missionaries in educational effort has continued on former lines. An interesting example is the co-operation with the Lutheran mission in the establishment of a girls' boarding school at Maneromango, not far from Dar es Salaam, to which parents of the Zaramu tribe send their

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

daughters. The following is a summary of Government grants-in-aid paid to missionary societies during 1936:—

					£
U.M.C.A., Zanzibar Diocese	...	...	...	...	4,466(a)
U.M.C.A., Masasi Diocese	...	...	...	...	1,700
U.M.C.A., Nyasaland Diocese	...	...	...	...	500
Church Missionary Society	...	...	...	...	2,293(b)
Bethel Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	982
Leipzig Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	1,090
Moravian Mission, Tukuyu	...	...	...	...	600
Seventh Day Adventist Mission	...	...	...	...	1,053
Berlin Lutheran Mission	...	...	...	...	383(c)
R.C. Holy Ghost, Eastern Province	...	...	...	...	827
R.C. Holy Ghost, Northern Province	...	...	...	...	1,191
R.C. Consolata Mission, Iringa	...	...	...	...	1,166
R.C. Capucin Mission	...	...	...	...	686
R.C. Benedictine Mission	...	...	...	...	1,293
R.C. White Fathers, Western Province	...	...	...	...	830
R.C. White Fathers, Lake Province	...	...	...	...	1,386
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	252
<i>Total</i>					<hr/> 20,698 <hr/>

The above grants were allocated as follows:—

					£
Primary schools (training teachers)	...	...	...	...	6,379
Primary schools (English)	...	...	...	...	3,684
Primary schools (special industrial instructors)	...	...	...	...	1,100
Girls' boarding schools	...	...	...	...	4,648
Primary village schools	...	...	...	...	3,628
Supervisors	...	...	...	...	1,000
Equipment grants to apprentices	...	...	...	...	244
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	15
<i>Total</i>					<hr/> £20,698 <hr/>

(a) Includes £100 building grant.

(b) Includes £25 building grant.

(c) Includes £5 building grant.

The new Roman Catholic Italian missionary society, the Passionata Mission, has established itself in the Central province with a European personnel of two. The European staff of all foreign missionary societies continues to increase and their building activities are noticeable everywhere. The following table

gives the number of missionaries who entered the Territory during the year:—

	<i>British.</i>	<i>German.</i>	<i>Swiss.</i>	<i>Italian.</i>	<i>French.</i>	<i>Dutch.</i>	<i>American.</i>	<i>Danish.</i>	<i>Luxemberger.</i>	<i>Austrian.</i>	<i>Swedish.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Roman Catholic ...	6*	43	11	18	6	14	1	—	1	1	—	10
Bethel Mission ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seventh Day Adventists	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lutheran Mission ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Berlin Mission ...	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moravian Mission ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Church Missionary Society.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish Free Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
African Inland Mission	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Universities Mission to Central Africa.	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i> ...	19	60	11	18	6	14	8	2	1	1	1	14

* French Canadian.

157. *Examinations.*—The chief public examinations held by the Education Department are (a) the examination for teachers' certificates and (b) the entrance examination to the junior secondary school, Tabora.

The following table shows the results obtained during the year:—

	<i>Grade I. teachers.</i>	<i>Grade II teachers.</i>	<i>Female teachers.</i>	<i>Tabora Entrance.</i>
Number of candidates entered from Government institutions.	—	45	10	55
Number of candidates entered from mission institutions.	20	225	29	14
	20	270	39	69
Number of successful candidates from Government institutions.	—	13	3	36
Number of successful candidates from mission institutions.	6	75	23	10
	6	88	26	46

Of the 46 pupils from primary schools who succeeded in passing the entrance examination into the Tabora junior secondary school, 14 have entered the two years' clerical course and 15 the

two years' junior secondary course. Of the remainder, 14 have been accepted by various Government departments for further specialized training departmentally.

158. *Swahili Publications*.—The Secretary of the Inter-Territorial Language Committee, as already stated, has been mainly engaged on the work of the Swahili dictionaries. The manuscripts of seven new books were submitted for consideration to the Secretary of the Committee and 11 books were submitted for the revision of their Swahili prior to publication. Five new books were published during the year. It is interesting to record that the inter-territorial Swahili essay competition instituted a year ago has proved most popular. The Director of Education of each territory selects the best 18 essays in his territory for submission to the Committee.

The monthly Swahili newspaper *Mambo Leo* has again maintained its high standard and its popularity with the African community. The magazine *Mwanafunzi* of the Government school in Dar es Salaam had a circulation of nearly 3,000 copies. Other Swahili papers which circulate in the Territory are *Mfalme*, issued by the Lutheran press at Vuga, Lushoto, and *Rafiki Yetu*, published by the Roman Catholic press at Mombasa.

School Statistics.

159. The following table shows the number of Government and assisted mission schools in the Territory during the year:—

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

	Number of schools.	Roll.				Average attendance.				African staff.*		European staff.*		Headquarters inspectors.
		English.	Vernacular.	Industrial.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	Industrial.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Primary schools ...	6†	513	1,437	141	2,091	492	1,315	134	1,941	108	—	24	—	—
Village schools ...	39	—	3,274	—	3,274	—	2,693	—	2,693	98	—	—	—	—
Native administration schools...	38	—	3,168	—	3,168	—	2,467	—	2,467	98	—	—	—	6
Girls' schools ...	3	—	416	—	416	—	369	—	369	—	36	—	3	—
Teachers' training schools ...	1	—	92	—	92	—	87	—	87	3	—	3	—	—

* Includes industrial instructors.

† Includes junior secondary classes at Tabora.

ASSISTED MISSION SCHOOLS.*

	Number of schools.	Roll.	Average attendance.	African staff.	
				Male.	Female.
Primary schools ...	23†	2,580	2,419	51	—
Village schools ...	136	15,477	11,559	447	—
Girls' schools ...	13	1,289	1,210	—	34
Teachers' training schools ...	13	822	786	32	—

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* These figures are for 1935. Figures for 1936 are not yet available.

† The attendance at these schools is distributed as follows :—

	Roll.	Average attendance.
English course ...	585	557
Industrial course ...	229	206
Vernacular classes ...	944	870
	<u>2,580</u>	<u>2,419</u>

160. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Mlle. Dannevig asked why no mention was made of European staff in the table of school statistics given on page 110 of the 1935 Report.* It will be noted that details of the European staff are now included in this table.

161. The number of catechist schools and seminaries conducted by missions specially for evangelism among natives was as follows: (The figures given are furnished by the missions):—

<i>Protestant.*</i>			<i>Roman Catholic.*</i>		
<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Roll.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Number of schools.</i>	<i>Roll.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>
1,576	77,982	46,153	2,670	104,220	80,966

* These figures are for 1935. Figures for 1936 are not yet available.

European Education.

162. The European schools established in the Territory provide a primary education course. Any pupils continuing their studies may proceed to the Government secondary schools in Kenya where, for the present, accommodation is available for them. In deserving cases the school fees are paid by this Government in addition to all transport charges. According to the last census report there are over 20 European nationalities in the Territory and the problem of educating the children of so many different nationalities and mixed races is no easy one. This is exemplified at the Roman Catholic Capuchin Convent school in Dar es Salaam where it is claimed that there are pupils of 14 different nationalities. The Swiss Sisters who conduct this school of 250 pupils use English as the medium of instruction throughout.

163. European education for all practical purposes may be classified under the following headings:—

- (a) English.
- (b) South African Dutch.
- (c) German.
- (d) Greek.

(a) *English Education.*—There are two Government schools, one at Arusha and another at Dar es Salaam. The school at

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Arusha is staffed and administered by the Church Missionary Society of Central Tanganyika and provides education mainly for the European settlers of the Northern province. The school is open to children of all nationalities. It is run on co-educational lines and accommodates 50 children. The Government school at Dar es Salaam is a day school established to meet the educational requirements of the children of European residents at the capital. In addition a small school exists in the Southern Highlands province which is conducted by a Scotch minister on his farm and receives Government assistance. The correspondence course which Government inaugurated 10 years ago for the children of settlers living in remote regions continues to function in a highly satisfactory manner. It is inter-territorial in that a certain number of pupils are accepted from other East African territories just as other territories accept pupils to their secondary and higher schools from this Territory. The course is in the hands of locally employed temporary staff. The number taking the course is 25.

(b) *South African Dutch*.—Until recent years this community was almost entirely a farming community settled around the foothills of Mount Meru in the Northern province. With the discovery of gold there has been a steady migration from the farms to the mines, with the result that only two of the three schools, with diminished numbers, now remain in the Northern province. On the other hand a large school opened at Chalangwa in the Lupa mining area has provided education for the children of parents who migrated there. A new school for the children of Dutch farmers opened at Oldeani near Mbulu in the Northern province has experienced difficulties in securing staff and buildings, factors which will shortly be remedied.

(c) *German Education*.—The German community in the Tanga province opened a new boarding school at Lushoto during the year and closed the somewhat remote one at Sungu. Four German schools continue to receive Government grants and scholarships are given for the children of poor parents.

(d) *Greek Education*.—There are two Greek schools both in the Northern province, one at Duluti near Arusha and the other at Kibosho near Moshi. Both schools receive Government grants-in-aid.

164. *Cost of Education borne by the community*.—The total expenditure on European schools in the Territory, both private and Government, during the year was approximately £17,407. Towards this sum the Government contribution was £3,762. Income from school fees is estimated to be £3,783, while the balance of £13,624 was obtained from private contributions.

The following list shows the European schools which received assistance from Government:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>Roll.</i>			<i>Staff.</i>		<i>Grant.</i>
	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Graduates</i>	<i>Non-graduates</i>	
European school, Sadani	3	6	9	1	1	£ 134
" " Chunya	26	19	45	1	1	280(a)
St. Joseph's Convent, Dar es Salaam.*	153	148	301	1	10	350
German school, Lwandai	18	28	46	1	3	461
" " Lushoto	33	23	56	3	3	292
" " Lupembe	18	14	32	4	—	301
" " Oldeani	34	26	60	4	—	430
Dutch school, Ngare	13	11	24	1	1	348
Nanyuki.						
" " Oldonyo	9	13	22	—	2	300
Sambu.						
" " Chalangwa†	13	3	16	—	1	11
Greek school, Kibosho ...	18	17	35	2	—	318
" " Duluti ...	18	11	29	1	1	329
Kindergarten, Dodoma ...	4	4	8	—	1	27
" " Tanga ...	5	6	11	—	1	31
Assistance to poor children	—	—	—	—	—	150
<i>Total ...</i>	365	329	694	19	25	3,762

* Includes Goan children.

† Closed after April.

(a) Includes £30 building grant.

Indian Education.

165. Education for Indian children is provided in three Government and 53 non-Government schools. The Government schools accommodate 700 pupils from infants up to the school-leaving certificate standard. The non-Government schools are attended by 3,700 pupils. The number of assisted schools has increased from 11 to 14, grants having been made to the community schools of the Ismailia Khojas at Tabora, Moshi and Mwanza.

The year 1936 saw the end of the Education Tax Reserve Fund which since 1930 has assisted Indian education to the extent of £29,700. In the early years of the fund large sums were given as building grants. During the last three or four years the fund has been used mainly for recurrent grants varying from £12 to £560, with an average total of £3,500 per annum. As the fund is now exhausted, Government proposes to provide in 1937 an increased sum as grants-in-aid to compensate in part for the loss of the fund.

A revised set of conditions governing grants to Indian schools was drawn up during the year. These conditions will come into operation in 1937. Insistence is no longer laid upon the teaching of English and schools conducted in the vernacular will now be eligible for assistance.

The Advisory Committee on Indian Education has been chiefly concerned with the consideration of the new grant-in-aid conditions and the general question of Indian educational finance.

A number of Indian schools now regularly present candidates for the Cambridge Junior Examination while the Government Indian central school in Dar es Salaam presents candidates for both the Junior and the Senior Certificate examination.

The following table gives a list of the schools which received grants-in-aid in 1936:—

<i>School.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Average attendance.</i>	<i>Grants-in-aid from general revenue.</i>	<i>Assistance from Education Tax fund.</i>
			£	£
Harridas Ranchod Memorial	Tabora	102	267	150
Aga Khan—Boys	... Dar es Salaam	359	797	345
Aga Khan—Girls	... Dar es Salaam	363	705	225
Aga Khan	... Iringa	—	139	80
Aga Khan	... Tabora	50	39	50
Aga Khan	... Moshi	90	53	50
Aga Khan	... Mwanza	64	47	50
Indian public school	... Dodoma	150	346	200
Indian public school	... Kigoma	23	49	50
Indian public school	... Bukoba	67	160	60
Indian public school	... Mwanza	138	355	150
Indian public school	... Arusha	51	135	50
Indian public school	... Moshi	80	178	60
Indian public school	... Lindi	70	151	80
Number of schools	14	1,607	3,421	1,600
Other schools receiving assistance from Reserve Education Tax fund.	41	—	—	1,410
Bursaries	—	—	—	33
			<u>£3,421</u>	<u>£3,043</u>

XV.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

166. The manufacture, sale and consumption of native liquor in townships is regulated by the Native Liquor Ordinance (Cap. 49 of the Laws), while control outside townships is

generally effected by means of rules and orders made by the native authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance (Cap. 47 of the Laws). The sale and supply of liquor to non-natives is regulated by the Intoxicating Liquors Ordinance (Cap. 102 of the Laws). This Ordinance prohibits the manufacture of potable spirits, controls the possession of stills and forbids the supply to natives of liquor other than native liquor. The Ordinance is strictly enforced and every effort made to ensure that natives do not obtain spirits.

The only spirits permitted to be manufactured are denatured or methylated spirits for medical and industrial purposes, in accordance with Article 6 of the Convention of 1919 relating to the Liquor Traffic in Africa, and provision is made for controlling the possession and use of stills as permitted by the Convention. No licences were issued in 1936 for the manufacture of denatured spirits; and the supply of denatured or methylated spirits to natives, except under licence, is prohibited.

167. At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, the Commission noted that experiments were being made in the Dar es Salaam laboratory with the object of finding a method of denaturing methylated spirits so effectively as to prevent the natives from drinking them and stated that it would welcome information in the next Report as to the results of these experiments.

The methylated spirit imported into this Territory is of the kind described as industrial methylated spirit (*spiritus methylatus industrialis* of the *British Pharmacopoeia*, 1932). It is not unpalatable when mixed with acid fruit juice, such as orange juice, and diluted with water; and natives drink it so diluted. The experiments carried out were directed to examining the individual opinions of ten subjects (four educated natives, four uneducated natives, one native of South Africa and one European) regarding the taste of mixtures of one part of denatured spirit, four parts of fresh orange juice and fifteen parts of water. The denaturants examined were diethyl phthalate, caoutchoucine, pyridine and methyl alcohol, and mixtures of these. (Caoutchoucine is the liquid obtained by the dry distillation of vulcanized rubber.)

As a result of the opinions expressed it was concluded that the spirit as now imported was drinkable. Diethyl phthalate alone, to the extent of 1 per cent. by volume, was also well tolerated by some. All the persons examined, however, agreed that mixtures containing caoutchoucine were undrinkable and a mixture containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by volume of caoutchoucine and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by volume of pyridine was selected as the best for the purpose. Five of the subjects showed a tendency to vomit with this mixture.

168. In paragraph 144 of the 1935 Report* it was stated that it had been decided to introduce comprehensive legislation to control the manufacture and sale of methylated spirit. This legislation has not been introduced as yet but, as an interim measure, an order has recently been made under section 44 of the Customs Ordinance restricting the importation of denatured spirit to persons holding a permit who require such spirit for their own use and for purposes specified in the permit. Denatured spirit is defined as meaning spirit to which any substance has been added for the purpose of rendering it non-potable and includes methylated spirit but not power alcohol; and the order provides that denatured spirit may only be imported provided that it conforms with the following formula:—

Plain spirits of a strength not lower than 50° over proof to each 200 parts by volume of which has been added one part by volume of light caoutchoucine and one part by volume of crude pyridine bases and which has been coloured by the addition of not less than one-fourth (0·025) of an ounce of an aniline dye (methyl violet) for each 100 gallons of spirits.

Denatured spirit may be imported for industrial, medical or pharmaceutical purposes provided that it conforms with the formula for *spiritus methylatus industrialis* of the *British Pharmacopoeia* and that it is imported in sealed containers.

Pending the introduction of comprehensive legislation it is intended shortly to enact revised rules under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance with a view to exercising greater control and supervision over the internal trade in industrial methylated spirit.

169. In paragraph 120 of the 1934 Annual Report* it was stated that the Tanganyika Breweries, Limited, had entered into a contract with the Township Authority, Dar es Salaam, to supply native beer for the native beer market. At the end of 1935 the Company intimated that it did not wish to enter into a further contract as the first contract had fallen below expectations, principally on account of the turnover being below that anticipated. This was largely due to the fact that the Company was unable to manufacture the type of beer which appealed to the consumers. The result was a considerable drop in consumption.

At the beginning of January a new system was introduced whereby licences were granted each month to 12 native brewers, usually women. Each licensee is provided with a stall, a kitchen

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 105, 1935.

for brewing and a lock-up store. All beer is brewed under the direct supervision of the Township Authority and no beer is allowed to be removed from the premises of the market without a special permit. This system has proved to be more satisfactory than the previous one from every point of view; the natives prefer it, as with 12 different brewers every man is able to obtain a beer to his taste, and the authorities are better able to supervise the brewing than they were before.

It is interesting to note that tea is also sold in the beer market and that the consumption of this beverage is rising rapidly.

170. At the Twenty-ninth Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission, Count de Penha Garcia said that he would be glad if information could be given in the next Report concerning the amount of native beer sold in Dar es Salaam. The average sales during the year under review amounted to approximately 4,950 gallons per month.

171. The following return shows the number of cases brought before the subordinate courts under the Native Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 49 of the Laws), during the calendar year 1936.

<i>Charge.</i>				<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 13	...	...		1	—
„ 15 (3)	...	...		2	2
„ 16 (1)	...	...		5	5
„ 16 (2)	...	...		2	2
„ 17 (1)	...	...		1	1
„ 17 (4)	...	...		3	3
„ 18 (a)	...	...		1	1
„ 29 ...	...	...		56	54
„ 30 ...	...	...		107	100
„ 32 (1)	...	...		13	13
„ 35 (3)	...	...		10	8
„ 37 ...	...	...		65	63
<i>Total</i>	...	...		266	252
Classification :—					
Europeans	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	...	266	252
				266	252

172. The following return shows the number of cases brought before the subordinate courts under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 102 of the Laws), as amended by Ordinances Nos. 17 of 1931 and 36 of 1932, and under the Intoxicating Liquor Regulations, 1928, during the calendar year 1936.

<i>Charge.</i>	<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 40 (1)	11	10
„ 41	29	29
„ 42	4	3
„ 45 (1)	3	2
„ 48 (1)	7	4
„ 48 (2)	52	50
„ 74	1	—
Regulations under the Intoxicating Liquor Ordinance—		
5	34	31
<i>Total</i>	<u>141</u>	<u>129</u>

Classification :—

	<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	—	—
Asiatics	7	4
Natives	134	125
	<u>141</u>	<u>129</u>

173. The following statistics give details of the importation of alcoholic liquors for the year 1936.

<i>Spirits.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Beer	97,854	20,321
Brandy	2,754	4,286
Gin and Geneva	4,153	3,116
Liqueurs	655	1,059
Rum	79	105
Whisky	20,949	29,528
Wines	15,358	9,663
<i>Total</i>	<u>141,802</u>	<u>£68,078</u>

Drugs.

174. The complete control of opium and its derivatives is provided for by the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 28 of 1935) which regulates the importation, exportation, production, manufacture, sale and use of dangerous drugs and like substances and makes provision for the control of the external trade in them.

The cultivation of true hemp, or “ bhang,” and its consumption, use and possession are prohibited by the Cultivation of Noxious Plants (Prohibition) Ordinance (Cap. 78 of the Laws).

175. The following table shows the number of cases brought before the subordinate courts during the year under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance:—

<i>Charge.</i>			<i>No. of persons charged.</i>	<i>No. of persons convicted or in respect of whom orders have been made.</i>
Section 8 (a)	...	...	1	1
„ 8 (b)	...	...	1	1
„ 8 (c)	...	...	5	4
<i>Total ...</i>			<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

Classification :—

				<i>Charged.</i>	<i>Convicted.</i>
Europeans	...	...	...	—	—
Asiatics	...	...	...	—	—
Natives	...	...	...	7	6
				<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>

XVI.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

Expenditure.

176. The estimates of expenditure for the year 1936 provided the sum of £189,901 as compared with £190,928 in 1935. These figures are exclusive of the special grant from the unclaimed balances of the former German Savings Bank for the provision of additional facilities at native hospitals (referred to in paragraph 152 of the 1935 Report*), in respect of which expenditure continued during the year.

Assistance to Medical Missions.

177. The policy of co-operating with medical missions has been continued. Drugs and equipment to the value of £320 were supplied to missionary societies for treating specific diseases such as hookworm, leprosy, sleeping sickness, yaws and syphilis. Additional financial assistance amounting to £971 was given to certain missions actively engaged in maternity and child welfare work.

Hospitals.

178. The following figures give the attendance of patients at hospitals for the last five years:—

			<i>In-patients.</i>	<i>Out-patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	29,250	479,517	508,767
1933	...	...	30,680	514,197	544,877
1934	...	...	34,332	546,445	580,777
1935	...	...	35,103	541,948	577,051
1936	...	...	37,855	595,477	633,832

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

179. Maternity and child welfare work was carried on during the year at 12 special clinics by Government and missionary societies, some of the latter receiving assistance for this work either from Government or from the native administrations.

The figures for all clinics are as follows:—

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Total number of confinements admitted to clinics.	2,344	2,673	3,809	3,396	3,614
Total number of confinements attended to elsewhere.	190	66	33	8	2
Total number of new cases (in and out-patients) seen at clinics:—					
Mothers	35,283	25,485	28,554	27,365	30,689
Children	46,806	42,932	41,163	40,820	48,648
Total number of attendance at clinics:—					
Mothers	273,763	292,916	269,254	204,008	177,432
Children	454,401	485,798	395,648	306,537	294,174

In paragraph 153 of the 1935 Report* reference was made to the mission-taught girls undergoing a systematic course of training at the Government clinic at Kahama. The course has been continued but the usual difficulty of getting the girls to maintain a vocational outlook is met with. As reported in 1935 a number of literate native women are receiving training at other Government and mission clinics.

Native Staff and Tribal Dispensaries.

180. The Report for 1935* contained a review of the technical training of medical assistants, dispensers and tribal dressers. Two new students entered Makerere College and one entered Mulago medical school in 1936. Three new students entered the dispensers' school at Dar es Salaam and one completed the three-year course. Eighteen medical auxiliaries completed their training at the Mwanza school. At Tabora there are seven tribal dresser students in training. It is proposed to provide laboratory and dormitory accommodation at this school in the near future.

Attendance at Tribal Dispensaries.

181. The cases treated during the year numbered 529,954, an increase of 68,857 over 1935. The following figures show the number of cases treated during the last five years:—

1932	...	...	374,614
1933	...	...	402,011
1934	...	...	451,520
1935	...	...	461,097
1936	...	...	529,954

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Fifteen new tribal dispensaries were opened in the Central, Eastern, Lake, Northern, Southern, Tanga and Western provinces during 1936. Four dispensaries were closed during the year; and a total of 316 were in operation at the end of 1936. Provision has been made for the opening of 20 more in various provinces during 1937.

Infectious Diseases.

182. *Tuberculosis*.—The clinical work of the chain of dispensaries on Kilimanjaro was continued throughout the year. At Kibongoto, the headquarters of this scheme, steps have been taken to construct a village settlement on the lines of Papworth; farms have been demarcated and five houses have been built. It is hoped that this settlement will achieve the following aims:—

(a) to enable healing cases of tuberculosis to live in hygienic surroundings under the supervision of the Kibongoto medical staff;

(b) to provide a higher standard of living for the general population to emulate;

(c) eventually to provide a farm to produce foodstuffs for the hospital;

(d) to become a model centre of African social life.

The Tuberculosis Research Officer has carried out investigations in the Iringa, Dodoma, Moshi and Arusha districts and in the Tanga and Lake provinces. In the Iringa district he found a low incidence of human tuberculosis corresponding with the scattered population but a higher incidence of bovine tuberculosis than had been hitherto suspected. The incidence-rates of the Tanga and Northern provinces were found to be higher than that of the Lake province. Immunity experiments are being continued. A paper on silicosis and tuberculosis has been written for the Press and the scenario has been prepared for a propaganda film on tuberculosis in Africa.

Venereal diseases and yaws.—Treatment has been continued as in previous years. The notifications of cases for the last five years have been as follows but the differential diagnosis is considered unreliable:—

				<i>Syphilis.</i>	<i>Yaws.</i>
1932	...	...	...	35,229	114,115
1933	...	...	...	33,058	109,113
1934	...	...	...	33,701	117,884
1935	...	...	...	34,581	104,611
1936	...	...	...	39,503	101,179

Trypanosomiasis.—A new outbreak of sleeping sickness was reported from the Liwale district during the year. Ninety-seven cases with 21 deaths have already been recorded. When the investigation is complete other cases will probably come to light.

In the Bukoba district 667 families of the Ihangiro chiefdom who were living in the bush adjacent to the sleeping sickness area of Biharamulo were moved to sites in the northern end of the chiefdom. In the Tabora district 901 families of the Urambo chiefdom were concentrated on one site within the chiefdom. In the Singida district a certain amount of bush clearing was carried out in preparation for the resettlement of people living in country which had recently been invaded by tsetse.

The following are the trypanosomiasis figures for the last five years:—

Province.	New cases diagnosed during the year.					Deaths.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Lake	... 602	623	381	321	139	89	122	102	92	97
Western	... 2,251	1,621	1,078	733	284	385	347	282	244	225
Central	... —	54	12	17	8	—	6	9	6	1
Eastern	... —	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Southern	... 5	6	3	4	103	3	3	4	—	61
	2,858	2,304	1,475	1,075	535	477	478	397	342	384

Malaria.—The Malaria Research Officer prepared a scheme to check anopheline breeding in the swampy areas east of Dar es Salaam harbour. Funds to the amount of £450 were provided by Government and the works were completed during 1936.

A loan of £27,500, free of interest for three years, has been obtained from the Colonial Development Fund for a comprehensive scheme for dealing with anopheline breeding-places in the Gerezani area of Dar es Salaam. The preliminary steps have been taken. Stores have been ordered, pipe drains manufactured locally, a decauville track laid and levels taken.

Schemes for anti-malarial measures have also been prepared by the Malaria Research Officer for the townships of Morogoro, Tabora and Bukoba.

Laboratory and field studies have been continued at Dar es Salaam on the parasite rate and the anopheline infestation rate.

Smallpox.—The outbreak of smallpox reported last year in the Southern province recurred this year. A wide spread from the original focus in the Masasi district was facilitated by the concealment of cases and by the mild nature of the disease. In the whole province 1,642 cases were reported during 1936 with 50 deaths: it is probable that many deaths ascribed to smallpox were due to concurrent diseases.

Vaccination has been continued throughout the year. A minor outbreak of seven cases with no deaths occurred in the Rungwe district of the Southern Highlands province.

Plague.—Two small outbreaks of plague occurred, one in the Iringa district with eight cases and three deaths, the other in the Maswa district with eight cases and six deaths.

Rabies.—One case of human rabies occurred in an African native at Mpwapwa in May.

Cerebro - spinal meningitis.—Cerebro - spinal meningitis occurred in epidemic form in the districts of Biharamulo and Kigoma during September and October. The infection is believed to have entered the area from Ruanda-Urundi. In Biharamulo 104 cases occurred with 66 deaths; in Kigoma 51 cases with 37 deaths. A total of 24 cases with 11 deaths occurred in other parts of the Territory.

Deficiency Diseases.

183. *Scurvy*.—Cases of scurvy continue to be reported from the Lupa mining area and it appears to be associated in some cases with a deficiency of the vitamin B complex and with Wright's disease. Two hundred and four cases of scurvy were reported from this area during the year. An attempt was made to introduce lemon juice but except in the case of the better established employers the difficulties commented on in the 1935 Report* still continue. An important factor is that large numbers of natives travel many days' journey to the Lupa and arrive there either in an under-nourished state or with little or no vitamin C reserve. A medical officer of health is still stationed in the Lupa area and a medical officer was posted there towards the end of the year.

In Morogoro a condition, the salient symptoms of which are anaemia and diarrhoea and which appears to be due to a variety of dietetic errors, has been met with. Thirty-two cases, of whom 19 died, were diagnosed as suffering from this "nutritional diarrhoea," but it is probable that many more occurred in association with other diseases. Most of the cases were amongst labourers on sisal estates.

Health of Prisoners.

184. The general health of prisoners has been fairly satisfactory. The death-rates for the last five years have been as follows:—

				<i>Number of deaths.</i>	<i>Daily average number of prisoners during the year.</i>	<i>Deaths per 1,000 to average number of prisoners.</i>
1932	...	...	...	58	2,417·00	23·99
1933	...	...	...	43	2,518·09	17·07
1934	...	...	...	50	2,725·10	18·34
1935	...	...	...	67	2,602·30	25·74
1936	...	...	...	54	2,565·50	21·05

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Sanitation.

185. Sanitary services have been maintained as usual throughout the year.

The extended sewerage scheme for Tanga with an outfall into the open sea is under construction by the Public Works Department.

Publications.

186. The following pamphlets have been published by Government and have been distributed to officials, missions and others to whom they might prove of interest:—

(a) Ugonjwa wa Malaria. (Swahili edition.)

(b) Enteric Fever.

(c) Leprosy.

(d) Silicosis—A Review of Present Knowledge as affecting Tanganyika Territory.

(e) Rabies. (Swahili edition.)

(f) A Further Note on the Yellow Fever Situation in relation to Tanganyika Territory.

Copies of these publications are being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

XVII.—LAND AND SURVEYS.

Land.

187. The land legislation of the Territory and the principles governing land tenure have been described in previous Reports. No further legislation was enacted in 1936.

During the year, 45 holdings of agricultural and pastoral land measuring approximately 21,885 acres were alienated. Surrenders and revocations of rights of occupancy numbered 32, representing 28,695 acres.

The following table sets out the alienations, surrenders and revocations in each province:—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Alienations.</i>		<i>Surrenders and Revocations.</i>	
	<i>Holdings.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>	<i>Holdings.</i>	<i>Acreage.</i>
Central	1	48	2	40
Eastern ...	25	9,047	10	11,053
Lake ...	1	23	1	1
Northern	11	9,322	9	12,388
Southern	3	1,257	1	520
Southern Highlands.	2	548	5	3,979
Tanga ...	1	640	2	314
Western ...	1	1,000	2	400
	45	21,885	32	28,695

It will be noted that the largest alienations and surrenders occurred in the Eastern and Northern provinces. Alienations in the Eastern province were mainly in respect of land for cotton and sisal growing. One right of occupancy included in the Northern province figures was in respect of 5,006 acres of land for sisal which was surrendered and realienated.

Rights of occupancy in respect of 554 trading and residential plots were sold and rights of occupancy over 190 plots were either surrendered or revoked. The corresponding figures for 1935 were:—

Plots sold, 419; rights of occupancy surrendered or revoked, 222.

Rights of occupancy granted for mission stations and school sites numbered 108. Leases granted over miscellaneous plots, including factory sites, cotton buying posts, plots in ginner's markets, sports grounds, club sites, private aerodromes and land required for purposes in connection with mining, etc., numbered 145. Rights of occupancy over nine miscellaneous plots and seven mission school plots were surrendered.

During the year under review applications to exercise the option to freehold under leases granted by the German Government were received in respect of 180 holdings, comprising 172,180 acres approximately.

Surveys.

TRIANGULATION.

188. The triangulation survey party completed a chain from Shinyanga through Biharamulo and joined up with the Uganda Arc of the 30° Meridian during the year. A great deal of progress was made, the chain covering approximately 10,400 square miles. A base was measured at Shinyanga and the tapes used on this base were sent to Teddington for standardization. Temporary figures for this work have been computed for use by the topographers who are working in the Shinyanga area.

TOPOGRAPHY.

189. Considerable progress was made in the topographical survey of the auriferous zones, 9,400 square miles having been computed. Preliminary maps covering this area have been published.

CADASTRAL.

190. Owing to shortage of staff only one Government surveyor was available and his services were fully occupied in Government work in the Eastern and Northern provinces.

GRAVITY SURVEY.

191. The field measurements of the last field season were finally adjusted at Cambridge by Dr. Bullard and the results were published in the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society.

XVIII.—FORESTRY.

Areas.

192. Excisions from and additions to Central Government forest reserves have been made and by coincidence the areas balance each other. The figures given in last year's Report* are accordingly unchanged, namely:—

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Central Government Forest Reserve	4,020
Close forests on public lands awaiting reservation ...	156
Native communal forests	107
Non-native privately owned forests	172
	<hr/>
	4,455
	<hr/>

Survey and Demarcation.

193. No survey and demarcation work of major importance was undertaken during the year but certain minor works were carried out by forest officers.

Reconnaissance and Survey of Forest Resources.

194. Owing to the demand for timber by the gold mines, forest reconnaissances were made in the vicinity of Mwanza, Musoma, Singida and the Lupa goldfields, but all with disappointing results, as only inferior timbers are present in commercial quantities near these fields. It is probable, however, that much of this timber could be utilized if treated with preservatives, but there appears to be little or no inclination on the part of miners to do this at present.

The timber enumeration on the Rondo plateau in the Lindi district, started last year, was completed and yielded very satisfactory results. A large supply of valuable *mvule* timber is present in this forest.

Other minor timber counts were made and progress was made with a survey of the *mvule* supplies in the Territory.

Forest Fires and Protection.

195. The prolonged rainy season of April-June resulted in an abnormal growth of grass and herbage, which, when it dried, became very inflammable and gave rise to some serious forest fires. Extensive fire traces were maintained for the protection of many forest areas, but these were frequently rendered ineffective by persons both wilfully and carelessly setting fire to the vegetation above them. This is an increasingly serious aspect of forest protection in the Territory.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

Silviculture.

196. Generally operations were directed towards the maintenance of existing plantations which, owing to former shortage of funds, were in dire need of attention. Further areas were reafforested with *mvule* but depredations of game and the *mvule* gall fly decimated the stock.

Timber Trade.

197. The timber trade and sawmilling industry have considerably improved this year. The largest sawmill in the Territory, which had been closed down for four years, restarted operations under new management, better organization and using improved methods of extraction from the forest. The Territory's principal timbers were well represented at the Industrial Exhibition in Johannesburg. It was apparent by the close of the year that this Exhibition will result in an increased export timber trade provided exporters in this Territory are prepared to season their stocks and guarantee regular supplies.

Anti-Soil Erosion Measures.

198. The Department carried on its propaganda to encourage windbreak planting and terracing. At Morogoro in the precipitous Uluguru mountains the advantages to crop production of land terracing were well demonstrated in one area.

Gum Arabic.

199. Although the Government in no way relaxed its efforts to improve the quality and increase the output of this product, there has been a considerable decrease in production—317 tons valued at £8,627 compared with 775 tons valued at £14,679 in 1935. The price, however, has recently risen sharply and is now £24-7 per ton as against £19 per ton in 1935. The decrease has been attributed to the following reasons:—

(a) the fact that natives earned ample money during the year by the sale of their cotton and ground-nut crops and thus had little or no inducement to resort to the arduous collection of gum;

(b) the removal of gum exudations by rats and other vermin;

(c) the extra work entailed in the grading of gum to comply with the new grading rules; and

(d) the long rainy season, which is inimical to gum secretion.

Reasons (b) and (c) are considered to be mainly fictitious, (d) is doubtless true to a large extent, but the real reason for the decrease in production is (a).

Average prices paid in gum markets have been higher than in 1935, e.g., grade I—cents 20 per lb. compared with cents 14½; grade II—cents 14 per lb. compared with cents 10.

The by-laws in force in the Lake province relating to the collection, grading and marketing of gum seem efficacious and call for no amendment. The facts must be faced that gum arabic collection is looked upon by the native people as an irksome task to be resorted to only in times of cash shortage and that all conditions and restrictions placed on its collection and marketing by Government only serve to enhance its unpopularity. When crops fail in a drought year the gum industry will flourish and vice versa. There is, however, no reason why the restrictions should be relaxed; they will be profitable in years of high collection and are necessary if the Tanganyika product is to compete with that of the Sudan and Nigeria in the world's markets.

General.

200. A valuable report on the utilization of forest and development of the timber industry in the Territory was received from the Forest Economist of the Colonial Forest Resources Development Department of the Colonial Office.

A copy of this report is being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

XIX.—MINING AND GEOLOGY.

General.

201. Considerable progress was made in mining in spite of the difficulty experienced in attracting finance. The quantity and value of minerals exported or sold within the Territory during the year and the preceding year were as follows:—

<i>Mineral.</i>	<i>1935.</i>		<i>1936.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i> £
Gold (bullion)	62,613 ozs.	369,507	85,959 ozs.	490,155*
Diamonds ...	1,405 carats	3,012	2,704 carats	6,252
Tin ...	194 l. tons	32,596	288 l. tons	40,364*
Mica (sheet) ...	25·25 l. tons	5,010	10·25 l. tons	3,984*
Mica (waste)	21·42 „	215	23 „	230*
Salt ...	6,855 „	38,607	8,399 „	45,626*
Red Ochre ...	29·9 „	78	14·7 „	59
	<i>Total</i>	<u>£449,025</u>		<u>£586,670</u>

* Provisional.

202. Prospecting and Mining Rights were issued as follows:—

<i>Prospecting Rights.</i>			<i>Exclusive Prospecting Licences.</i>		<i>Special Prospecting Licences.</i>		<i>Claims.</i>	<i>Leases</i>
<i>Issued.</i>			<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Renewed.</i>	<i>Registered.</i>	<i>Granted.</i>
935	...	1,128	125	73	12	11	1,162	7
936	...	1,135	55	75	3	6	916	12

The following are details of the claims registered:—

	1935.	1936.
Reef gold	786	484
Alluvial gold	184	232
Precious stones	19	4
Tin	129	135
Salt	—	—
Mica	15	35
Red ochre	1	—
Building minerals	27	25
Phosphate	1	1
<i>Total</i>	1,162	916

Gold.

203. *Lake province.*—The reports issued by Sir Robert Williams and Company show continued progress in the Saragura area. This Company now consists of Kentan Gold Areas, Limited, which has an East African sphere of interest, and the subsidiary Saragura Development Company, Limited, which handles the exploration of certain holdings in the Saragura area in the Mwanza district. Within the latter Company's area, the the Geita mine has been proved and transferred to an operating company, the Geita Gold Mining Company, Limited, which hopes soon to commence crushing 500 tons per day. This Company shows every prospect of becoming the most important gold producer in East Africa. To provide the mine with communications the Company has built a jetty at Nungwe on Lake Victoria and an all-weather road, 20 miles long, to the mine; it subsidizes a weekly air service and also operates its own private wireless station under licence from Government. In addition large sums have been expended on the housing of staff and the provision of medical facilities. The ore will be mined down to a main haulage adit which will have approximately 600 feet of backs. The ore body has been proved by diamond drill to a considerable depth below adit.

At Nyamongo in the Musoma district, the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Limited, has added approximately eight square miles to its holdings at Mara Mine. Detailed geological work has been undertaken on the surface and shallow workings and it is believed that the surface geology and structure are now completely understood. Some diamond drilling has also been done to check structure in depth, and mining development in depth is to follow.

There are numerous other small gold mines developing in the Lake province.

Southern Highlands province.—On the Lupa goldfield in the Mbeya district the East African Goldfields, Limited, have sufficient information from development at Saza mine to arrange a first milling unit to crush 85 tons per day. Detailed geological

work has been carried out and the occurrence of the ore bodies in the shear zone and the necessary methods of development are understood.

A large number of small mines have also been discovered in this area.

The field still has a digger population estimated at about 800. By the use of dry blowers the alluvial production has been more steady.

Central province.—In the Singida district the Sekenke mine belonging to the Tanganyika Central Gold Mines, Limited, has been equipped with a new power station which should assist development; the mill capacity has also been increased.

There have been new discoveries extending the gold area in the Singida district.

The Territory offers large scope to small syndicates technically competent to conduct gold mining operations and with a few thousand pounds capital.

Salt.

204. The Territory's requirements were met by local production.

Diamonds.

205. The Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Limited, continued to have a small output containing stones of the highest quality.

Prospectors have reported new occurrences of kimberlite.

Mica.

206. The mica pegmatite area is so large that past production has generally been from open cast work on the outcrops. The Uluguru Mica Company, Limited, in the Morogoro district is now conducting well planned mining operations. The muscovite mica from this district is believed to be unrivalled for electrical work.

Legislation.

207. No important amendments to the mining legislation were made during the year.

Geological Survey.

208. Field-work was performed in four areas during the year, namely, in the vicinity of Dodoma, in the Mpwapwa district, in

the Singida region and in the Bukoba district. The object of this work was to examine geologically these selected areas with a view to ascertaining their mineral-bearing possibilities. In the first-named area a promising alluvial-gold occurrence was discovered; in the second some gold-bearing quartz was recorded in a zone that was promising theoretically but a detailed search failed to reveal anything substantial. In the third area gold-bearing quartz veins were located in one place only and investigation into its possibilities is proceeding. In the fourth area mentioned above tinstone and wolfram are the minerals that are attracting attention, although the possibilities of discovering others are not being overlooked. Laboratory examination is in progress on the rocks and concentrates collected in all the areas mapped and in due course other minerals of economic import may be revealed by this research. It is estimated that an aggregate area approximating to 6,000 square miles was geologically examined during the year. The mapping of about 3,700 square miles of this total was facilitated by the utilization of the new topographical sheets provided by the Survey Division of the Department of Lands and Mines under the Colonial Development Fund scheme.

Notwithstanding the incomplete condition of the buildings, laboratory work comprising chemical analysis, assays and microscopical examinations has been performed with but little interruption. Towards the end of the year, however, it became necessary to vacate the rooms completely to make way for the builders and, in order to interrupt research as little as possible, a temporary assay laboratory was established at Chunya on the Lupa goldfield. The purpose of this move was not so much to perform routine assaying for the gold-mining industry as to enable the Assistant Chemist to conduct metallurgical research on the spot with a view to assisting the small operator to overcome, if possible, his initial difficulties in extracting gold from its ores. During this period the Chemist and Petrologist at Dodoma devoted himself to petrographical work and to the microscopical examination of gold-bearing ores by the use of the new ore-microscope.

209. Boring for water continued throughout the year and was performed in four provinces on behalf of various native authorities and the coffee sisal and gold-mining industries. Boring was also utilized by Government on the Lupa goldfield in an investigation into the choice of a suitable town site within that field.

In all, 11 boreholes were completed; of these two failed to obtain water, but the aggregate quantity of new water made available was comparable with that obtained in previous years and amounted to nearly 300,000 gallons per day.

XX.—AGRICULTURE AND VETERINARY.

AGRICULTURE.

General.

210. The year under review can be regarded as a good crop year. Climatically the early planting rains were excellent but abnormally heavy and prolonged rains followed, causing flooding and waterlogging and consequent damage to crops in the low-lying areas. In spite of this, bumper grain crops were harvested and resulted in an increased export of groundnuts and rice, considerable quantities of which are consumed locally in low price and lean grain years. New high records for cotton, rice and groundnuts were established, but exports of sisal and coffee showed a decline. A considerable increase was recorded, however, in the total exports of agricultural produce from the Territory. The exports amounted to 157,519 tons as against 152,970 tons in 1935, showing a net increase of 4,549 tons.

No serious outbreaks of plant pests occurred. In view of the continued infestation of the territories to the south, locusts caused some anxiety and there was a brief period in August when migrant swarms of the Red Locust crossed the southern border, but a serious situation did not develop. Breeding within the Territory was confined to the Lake Rukwa area and to the districts on the southern and western shores of Lake Victoria. Later in the season a few small swarms crossed the north-western border but little or no damage to crops resulted.

Particular attention was directed to field sanitation during the year in order to control pests and check disease. Sisal weevil has now reverted to its original status as a minor pest and sisal wilt was apparent in a number of plantations during the dry season. A root disease of tea appeared in the Mufindi area but this crop was free from any serious pests. Coffee continued to improve although stephanoderes in Bukoba and anthores borer in the remainder of the Territory still require attention. The continued heavy rains coupled with water-logging and cloudy weather encouraged pest incidence in cotton in localized areas and, in the eastern area, it suffered severely from helopeltis bug and American bollworm. Vermin still levy their toll and the organized poisoning of baboon and pig continued.

Marketing.

211. Prices for the main crop product, sisal, remained firm at from £20 to £28 10s. per ton for the various grades. Average prices for coffee showed a slight increase over 1935, while those for cotton and groundnuts were practically the same. Copra

prices increased considerably and at the close of the year were approximately 50 per cent. higher than January-July prices. The market showed a steady upward trend from August onwards.

Co-operative societies were established and registered to deal with the native grown tobacco crop in Songea and the coffee crop in Bugufi.

The Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) Ordinance (Cap. 79 of the Laws), was repealed and replaced by the Coffee Industry (Registration and Improvement) Ordinance, 1936, which provides for the regulation and control of the coffee industry, the registration of coffee plantations and nurseries and the establishment of a coffee board. Under the new ordinance the use of distinguishing marks by planters and dealers may be made compulsory and licences to deal in coffee are subject to the control of a district licensing board.

Cotton was added to the list of economic crops which may be dealt with in the Lake province native authority produce markets. During the year over 34,000 tons of produce was sold through these markets, at which over £200,000 was paid out to native producers—less than half of the cotton was sold through these markets.

The Songea tobacco crop amounting to 120 tons was sold through the Ngoni-Matengo Co-operative Union Limited. The attention given to the marketing of native grown produce in recent years has ensured that the native can dispose of his produce on fair and equitable terms and under conditions admitting of grading or inspection.

Agricultural Training and Education.

212. The work at the research and experiment stations continues to be the mainspring of agricultural progress and education. It is becoming more and more defined and effective and of increasing importance to the Territory. Tanganyika is fairly well equipped in this respect. The sisal experiment station, Ngomeni, and the coffee research and experiment station, Lyamungu, working in close co-operation with the East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani, are designed to assist the producers of the two main plantation crops, sisal and coffee, in an endeavour to solve the numerous problems which embarrass these industries and to make them more productive. The Itheme experiment station, Iringa, serves the local European and native farming interests in the Southern Highlands, while Mpapura, Morogoro, Lubaga, Ukiriguru and Mpanganya encompass the diversity of problems encountered in native agriculture.

From these centres of progress the extension farms with their native settlement schemes, the seed and demonstration farms and peasant holdings have evolved. The natives in many

parts have quickly assessed the value of these institutions and the educational facilities they provide and their fervid desire to take advantage of them has resulted in the establishment of schools at some of the centres. This extension of educational activities has met a very definite demand and has the full support of the chiefs.

The average number of pupils attending the agricultural training centre, Nyakato (Bukoba), increased from 37 to 44 and close touch has been maintained with former pupils. The school has become the meeting place for African instructors, members of growers' associations and teachers from village schools. A short course for adults, extending over two months was also held during the year. A few former pupils were employed as instructors and proved to be superior to any young instructors previously employed.

The training of native staff has been carried out at the experiment stations but the need for an agricultural college to provide higher training is becoming more and more apparent.

Sisal.

213. The export of sisal fell from 82,676 tons in 1935 to 80,559 tons in 1936, but the export of manufactured ropes and twines showed an increase. The aggregate value was £1,873,312 compared with £1,186,806 the previous year. During the depression many estates were unable to maintain their normal replanting programmes and the revival in price led to extensive cutting and quick marketing. Planters were running no risks and took full advantage of the improved prices. The market remained firm with the result that noteworthy development took place and an increased interest in sisal production was evident throughout the year. Abandoned estates and areas were re-habilitated and many former cotton plantations were planted with this crop. New machinery replaced old and several amalgamations of estates were effected.

The Sisal-Hemp (Export Tax) Order of 1936 provided for the levying of a tax at the rate of Shs.1/50 per ton on all sisal-hemp exported. This tax will come into force on 1st January, 1937, and will provide funds to be used exclusively for promoting the interests of the sisal industry.

Coffee.

214. The amount of coffee produced was less than in 1935, mainly owing to the small Bukoba crop. Adverse weather conditions and the normal decrease in production which follows years of heavy cropping resulted in a crop of 6,464 tons compared with 10,882 tons the previous year. The total exports from the Territory amounted to 12,146 tons of a value of £342,990, compared with 18,588 tons of a value of £486,842 in 1935.

Cotton.

215. A new high record was created in cotton production, the Lake province again making the greatest advance. The exports for 1936 amounted to 63,134 bales as compared with the previous year's record figure of 55,887 bales. The 1936 season's crop established a new high record of over 48,000 bales in the Lake province and taxed the storage capacity of the ginneries to the utmost. The ginning of the crop will continue well into 1937. Cotton cultivation was extended during the year to the shores of Lake Nyasa, to the Misenyi area of Bukoba and to the Singida area of the Central province. In the Bagamoyo district production nearly doubled itself, while considerable increases were recorded in the Northern province and the Mikindani and Tunduru areas of the Southern province.

Tobacco.

216. The development of the fire-cured tobacco industry in Songea has made rapid strides and 120 tons were exported as compared with 106 tons the previous year. Particular attention was paid to the quality of the leaf purchased and appreciable quantities of leaf were rejected as unfit for sale. In the Iringa district excessive rain fell at the end of the season with disastrous effect on the European tobacco crop, resulting in considerable loss. Production of Virginia fire-cured tobacco fell from 152,000 lb. in 1935 to 77,000 lb. in 1936. Turkish tobacco is now confined to two growers who produce about 4,000 lb. of leaf each year.

Tea.

217. In the Southern Highlands a survey of the tea areas in March showed that 1,792 acres were under this crop. Since then further areas have been planted. The estates were well maintained and labour troubles were not so acute, as better wages and housing attracted permanent labour. In the Rungwe and Mufindi areas production reached a total of 106,601 lb., and in the Eastern Usambaras 98,920 lb., compared with 37,513 lb. and 66,891 lb. respectively in 1935. There has been a regular export of tea to the London market while the local market is steadily expanding.

Oil Seeds.

218. As previously stated a new high record in the export of groundnuts was established; export figures amounted to 22,786 tons as compared with 16,429 tons in 1935 and the previous record export of 19,177 tons in 1933. The Lake and Western provinces created new high records, the former exporting over 10,000 tons and the latter approximately 7,500 tons. Groundnuts are gaining ground as an export crop in the Southern province and in the Uha concentrations of the Kigoma district. The Central province exports amounted to over 3,000

tons. Sesame is the most important native cash crop in the Southern province and, as the result of experimental work at Mpapura, a pure white strain has been evolved. The excessive rains caused a serious falling off of the exports from this province but the total exports from the Territory showed a slight increase. The increased prices offered for copra aroused considerably more enthusiasm and exports amounted to 7,458 tons as compared with 4,050 tons in 1935. The palms have now recovered from the setbacks occasioned by droughts and locusts and, with improved plantation sanitation and good prices, the future of the copra industry is promising.

Grains.

219. Bumper crops of rice, maize, sorghums and millets were reaped in most areas. The rice exports reached the new high record of 6,513 tons as compared with 4,924 tons in 1935 and the previous record of 6,293 tons in 1933. There was a large increase in the production of maize by Europeans in the Northern province, where many coffee planters who farm on the lower slopes of Kilimanjaro have turned to maize production. The Southern province, which has always been noted for its large grain production, exported over 3,000 tons and large surplus stocks are still held by traders. The general improvement in the sisal and mining industries have increased the internal demand for grain crops so that the exports from the Territory are no real indication of the actual production and, in addition, increasing quantities of rice, groundnuts and copra are being consumed locally.

In no part of the Territory were there any food shortages during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SCIENCE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

220. The Department of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry with headquarters at Mpwapwa is administered as a separate unit under the Director of Veterinary Services, but works in the closest collaboration with the Provincial Administration and with the Medical, Agricultural, Tsetse Research and Game Preservation Departments. Field operations are carried out by a system of provincial units. Each unit consists of one provincial veterinary officer and a number of native veterinary assistants and veterinary guards, though the larger provinces have, in addition, one or two extra veterinary officers and from one to six assistant livestock officers, according to the number of stock and the prevailing disease conditions. The units endeavour to control disease and to assist in every branch of animal husbandry.

Disease Control.

221. *Rinderpest*.—This disease continued to absorb the major part of departmental energies. A serious outbreak occurred in

the Mbulu district of the Northern province early in the year and spread in a southerly direction through the herds of the Barabaig into the Singida and Konda-Irangi districts of the Central province and the south Masai (Kibaya) area of the Northern province. By the end of the year the southerly limit of infection was approximately along the line of $50^{\circ}-30''$ south latitude between the points of its intersection with $37^{\circ}-30''$ and 34° lines of longitude.

The disease was also present in the Tanga and Western provinces.

The numbers of cattle which received anti-rinderpest treatment were as follows:—

Virus and serum	...	...	...	...	186,478
Serum alone	...	...	...	...	2,042
Vaccine alone	...	...	...	...	23,082
Vaccine + virus	...	...	...	...	1,200
Vaccine + virus + serum	...	...	...	...	1,210
Virus tested	...	...	...	...	3,068
Nasal swabbed	...	...	...	...	15,400
Nasal swabbed and serum	...	...	...	...	1,117
<i>Total</i>					233,597

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia.—The position in regard to this disease remained practically unaltered from the previous year. Infection was confined to nine quarantine areas all situated in the Northern and Tanga provinces. Approximately 116,000 cattle were involved. It was not found possible to adopt any large-scale treatment beyond the segregation of infected herds.

Other diseases.—Amongst other major diseases dealt with were east coast fever, trypanosomiasis, anthrax, blackquarter, foot-and-mouth disease, mange, contagious abortion and the various helminthic infections. Several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were observed in the Iringa province. One case of human rabies at Mpwapwa was confirmed and a local muzzling order was instituted.

Mpwapwa Laboratory.

222. During the year, 5,878,788 c.cs. of anti-rinderpest serum and 371,600 c.cs. of anti-rinderpest vaccine were produced. This constituted a record production and necessitated the construction of an additional rinderpest hospital.

Intensive research on animal nutrition, pasture management and soil erosion was continued. Only a very limited amount of investigation into animal diseases was carried out owing to pressure of other work—chiefly serum production.

Animal Husbandry.

223.—The policy of the Department in regard to animal husbandry has been directed along the following lines:—

(a) The better distribution of stock by the introduction of a system of rotational grazing, adapted to the requirements of each pastoral area, in order to improve pastures and minimise soil erosion.

(b) Improvement of stock and the quality of meat by the castration of surplus and inferior males.

(c) Encouraging the sale of stock for slaughter and facilitating its distribution from production to consuming areas.

(d) Improving the hide and skin industry by control of skin diseases, discouraging indiscriminate branding and by instruction in proper methods of flaying, preparing, shade-drying and storing.

(e) Assisting the production of high quality clarified butter in those areas where a seasonal surplus of milk is available.

(f) Advising as to the storage and utilisation of manure.

In each of these categories definite progress can be claimed. Native owners are ready to sell their surplus male stock; in fact there is now a paucity of large oxen and the younger animals brought for sale are insufficient to meet the full internal demand for meat. It is becoming increasingly necessary to raise the output by instituting better methods of farming in the overstocked areas and by reclaiming for pasture some of that major part of the Territory which is at present unsuited to stock by reason of tsetse fly and other disease conditions or because of the absence of surface water.

XXI.—POPULATION.

224.—The figures provided by the second official non-native census of the population taken on the 26th of April, 1931, together with the corresponding figures of the previous census held in 1921, are given in the following table:—

Race.	Male Adults.		Males under 16.		Female Adults.		Females under 16.		Total.	
	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.	1921.	1931.
European ...	1,483	4,480	229	746	521	2,282	214	720	2,447	8,228
Indian ...	4,370	9,720	1,611	4,457	1,931	4,785	1,499	4,460	9,411	23,422
Goan ...	594	1,033	62	226	80	240	62	223	798	1,722
Arab ...	1,966	3,145	801	1,497	657	1,227	617	1,190	4,041	7,059
Ceylonese ...	—	7	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	15
Others ...	333	308	109	74	162	128	137	64	741	574
<i>Total</i> ...	8,746	18,693	2,812	7,003	3,351	8,664	2,529	6,660	17,438	41,020

Of the non-native population 66·7 per cent. were either born or naturalized British subjects and 33·3 per cent. of foreign nationality, the numbers and percentages being as follows:—

<i>Race.</i>	<i>British Born.</i>		<i>Naturalized British.</i>		<i>Other.</i>	
	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Europeans ...	3,429	41·7	73	0·9	4,726	57·4
Indians ...	23,224	99·2	56	0·2	142	0·6
Goans ...	6	0·4	4	0·2	1,712	99·4
Arabs ...	212	3·0	18	0·3	6,829	96·7
Others ...	338	57·4	8	1·4	243	41·2
<i>Total</i> ...	27,209	66·3	159	0·4	13,652	33·3

225.—A native census was taken during 1931 by the Administrative Officers working in close collaboration with the native administrations and may be considered the most accurate count yet made of the native population, although statistical accuracy, as understood in Europe, was not of course reached and could not be expected. The total native population was returned as 5,022,640, an increase of 5·9 per cent. on the figures for 1928 and of 22·3 per cent. on those for 1921, giving an annual increase for the decennial period 1921-1931 of 2·2 per cent.

The returns showed that for every 100 adult females there were 90 adult males, while for every 100 female children there were 101 male children. For every 100 adults there were 60 children.

The total population of the ten principal towns in the Territory was 60,409, of whom 22,732 were found in Dar es Salaam.

The 46 districts varied greatly as regards population, five having a population of over 200,000, five of over 150,000, 13 of over 100,000, 14 of over 50,000 and nine of less than 50,000.

The density of population varied from 111·5 per square mile in the Rungwe district to 1·7 per square mile in the Masai district, the average density of the population over the whole Territory being 13·7 per square mile.

Thirty tribes numbered over 50,000. The four largest were the Sukuma (598,220), the Nyamwezi (349,484), the Gogo, 188,144), and the Chagga (155,858). The names of 107 other tribes each numbering over 1,000 persons were recorded, but it is certain that a number of these are merely unclassified sub-divisions of major tribes.

226. The following table gives comparative figures of the native population according to the counts taken in 1913, 1921, 1928, and 1931* :—

<i>Province.</i>	<i>Census, 1913.</i>	<i>Census, 1921.</i>	<i>Census, 1928.</i>	<i>Census, 1931.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
Central ...	517,700	467,590	607,467	579,712	
Eastern ...	481,800	463,700	519,216	619,191	
Iringa ...	285,800	342,000	413,882	491,911	} Now Southern Highlands province.
Mwanza ...	620,000	702,300	798,647	1,390,609		} Now combined as the Lake province.
Bukoba ...	270,500	320,100	348,036		
Southern ...	491,700	327,400	357,255	543,413	
Mahenge ...	210,300	222,800	197,572	—	} Divided between the Eastern and Southern provinces.
Northern ...	202,500	255,900	324,991	344,198	
Tanga ...	305,500	269,900	349,375	355,914	
Tabora ...	437,500	502,100	533,746	697,692	} Now combined as the Western province.
Kigoma ...	240,000	233,100	290,519		
<i>Total</i> ...	4,063,300	4,106,890	4,740,706	5,022,640	

227. The following table gives an estimate of the population in the various provinces at the end of 1936 :—

	<i>European.</i>		<i>Asiatic.</i>		<i>Native.</i>		
	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Central ...	181	120	1,203	812	264,105	283,224	549,645
Eastern...	1,144	742	7,372	5,064	307,427	323,295	645,044
Lake ...	577	253	2,797	1,713	700,142	755,513	1,460,995
Northern	1,185	811	1,401	860	183,219	186,804	374,280
Southern	245	173	820	580	282,583	313,094	597,495
Southern Highlands.	1,156	500	801	377	231,464	261,908	496,206
Tanga ...	871	507	3,348	1,915	175,789	165,097	347,527
Western	294	167	1,967	1,225	311,925	360,116	675,694
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,653</u>	<u>3,273</u>	<u>19,709</u>	<u>12,546</u>	<u>2,456,654</u>	<u>2,649,051</u>	<u>5,146,886</u>

* In making comparisons between the figures for 1931, and those for the previous years it is necessary to bear in mind the reorganization of provinces referred to in paragraph 197 of the Annual Report for 1932, Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

228. The European community was estimated to be as follows:—

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
British (including South African Dutch).	2,638	1,527	4,165
American	48	44	92
Austrian	8	8	16
Belgian	21	10	31
Cypriot	22	9	31
Czecho-Slovak	6	5	11
Danish	20	17	37
Dutch	135	46	181
Esthonian	2	—	2
French	92	51	143
German	1,769	1,170	2,939
Greek	628	265	893
Hungarian	1	1	2
Italian	99	45	144
Luxembourger	4	—	4
Latvian	2	2	4
Norwegian	25	9	34
Polish	1	3	4
Roumanian	1	—	1
Russian	7	4	11
Swedish	14	7	21
Swiss	100	49	149
Turkish	2	—	2
Others	8	1	9
<i>Total</i>	<u>5,653</u>	<u>3,273</u>	<u>8,926</u>

Immigration.

229. Persons entering the Territory during the year numbered:—

Europeans, Americans and Eurasians...	...	743
Indians and Goans ... ..	...	1,183
Others ... ..	...	164

During the year under review 418 German subjects entered the Territory, of whom 169 visitors or persons in transit. An increase of 22 is shown in the number of Europeans, Americans and Eurasians, and of 331 in the number of Goans, Indians and others combined, over the figures for 1935.

XXII.—COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

230. The Tanganyika railways system of one metre gauge comprises:—

(1) The Central Railway, 774½ miles in length, from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika.

(2) The Tabora-Mwanza line from the Central Railway to Mwanza on Lake Victoria, a distance of 236 miles.

(3) The branch line from Manyoni ($365\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dar es Salaam) to Kinyangiri via Singida, 93 miles in length.

(4) The Northern Railway from Tanga to Arusha, a distance of 273 miles.

Railway Extensions.

231. There are no extensions under construction, nor are any proposed at the present time.

Road Train.

232. During the year a free gift of £5,000 was received from the Colonial Development Advisory Committee to purchase a specially constructed Diesel road unit with a capacity of 15 tons, with the object of establishing a feeder service to the railway, particularly between Geita and Isaka on the Central Line. For various reasons the traffic did not materialize, mainly owing to road and other difficulties. Arrangements are, however, under consideration for conducting experimental services in other areas in order to assess the value of the unit in the development of outlying areas by the provision of reasonable transport facilities to rail head.

During October the road train was employed in connection with the sleeping sickness concentration at Urambo in the Tabora district. It moved over 500 native families and their belongings over a haul of from 25 to 28 miles at a cost of under £100. On each trip it carried the equivalent load of eight lorries and its true-tracking abilities enabled it to pass in and out of closely packed huts with the greatest of ease.

Traffic.

233. The Railway receipts for the year amounted to approximately £656,700 as compared with £584,371 for the year 1935.

Coaching traffic increased by approximately £15,000 and goods traffic by approximately £53,500, as compared with the previous year.

The tonnage of goods carried was approximately 263,300 tons as compared with 235,776 tons in 1935, an increase of 27,524 tons.

Revenue and Expenditure.

234. The total receipts for the Railways and allied services for the year amounted to approximately £729,500 and the expenditure, including debt charges, to £676,500. There was therefore a surplus of £53,000. A sum of £50,000 has been advanced by the Territory for the purpose of inaugurating a Renewals Fund and taking this into consideration the accumulated Railway deficit will be reduced from £211,185 as at 31st December, 1935, to approximately £208,000 as at 31st December, 1936.

Railway Advisory Council.

235. The Railway Advisory Council, the appointment of which was mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Annual Report for 1932,* held one meeting during 1936 to advise Government on the following subjects:—

- (1) Rates on sisal.
- (2) Railway Estimates for 1937.

Electricity.

236. In February a hydro-electric power station which has been constructed on the Pangani River to utilize the power of the Pangani Falls was opened by the Governor. This station has an output of 5,000 kilowatts and over 250 miles of overhead supply lines have been erected to distribute the power to the town of Tanga and to the many sisal and sisal-cord factories which lie within its area of supply. The station is operated by the Tanganyika Electric Supply Company, Limited, which, while being a separate company, is managed by a General Manager common to the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited.

A power station was also opened at Mwanza in October and this township now joins those of Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tabora and Kigoma in having supplies maintained by the Dar es Salaam and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, while at the close of the year negotiations were proceeding for the granting of licences for public supplies in Moshi and Iringa.

The supply in Dar es Salaam is to be reconstructed and changed from direct to alternating current during 1937-8 and preliminary plans for the work have been under discussion.

Nine natives were killed from the effects of electric shock during the year. Of these, three climbed the poles of the high tension lines of the Pangani Falls system in spite of the provision of anti-climbing devices and danger notices, while six were killed on Christmas Day by the low tension lighting distribution in Dar es Salaam. The latter accident was remarkable for the combination of unfortunate circumstances which existed at the time and without which the fatalities could not have occurred. A complete and detailed inspection of the whole supply system has been carried out as a result of this accident and steps are being taken to obviate the possibility of accidents of this nature occurring again in the future.

Shipping.

237. Vessels of the following steamship lines call regularly at the principal ports:—

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited.

British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 81, 1933.

Messageries Maritimes.

Clan, Ellerman, and Harrison (Joint Service Lines).

Holland Africa Lijn.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie.

Navigazione Libera Triestina S.A.

Compagnia Italiana Transatlantica.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha K.K.

Robin Line (Seas Shipping Company).

America S.A. Line.

Andrew Weir Line.

Coastal services are maintained by the Tanganyika Railway Marine, the Zanzibar Government, the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, the Shell Company of East Africa, Limited, the Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie, the African Wharfage Company, the Texas Company and the Holland Africa Lijn. Three small privately-owned schooners with auxiliary engines also call at the coast ports.

The ports of Mwanza and Bukoba on Lake Victoria are visited regularly by steamers of the Kenya and Uganda Railway Marine service, supplemented by lighters during the produce season.

The steamers of the Grands Lacs Company operate between the Belgian Congo, Urundi and Kigoma, while the Tanganyika Railway steamers *Liamba* and *Mwanza* operate from Kigoma to the southern and northern ports of Lake Tanganyika including Mpulungu in Northern Rhodesia. The *Ittac* and *Good Adventure*, Diesel-engined vessels, operate between northern and southern ports of Lake Tanganyika from Kigoma.

On Lake Nyasa the Nyasaland Government steamer *Gwendolen* makes a round trip once a month, calling at Mwaya and Mbamba Bay in Tanganyika.

238. The following comparative table summarizes the foreign-going shipping of the coastal ports and shows the inward and outward tonnage carried by steamers of each nationality for 1935 and 1936:—

<i>Steamers.</i>	<i>1935.</i>					<i>1936.</i>				
	<i>Cargo Tonnage.</i>					<i>Cargo Tonnage.</i>				
<i>Nationality.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Inward.</i>	<i>Outward.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
British ...	635	60,225	100,737	160,962	45.9	591	56,301	106,380	162,681	43.4
Dutch ...	176	20,878	42,856	63,734	18.2	221	23,406	39,810	63,216	16.9
Germany ...	159	25,183	37,942	63,125	18.0	168	29,967	41,415	71,382	19.0
American ...	29	326	14,218	14,544	4.1	87	6,360	24,699	31,059	8.3
Japanese ...	41	14,956	4,117	19,073	5.4	47	22,431	6,236	28,667	7.6
French ...	50	408	1,974	2,382	0.7	40	351	392	743	0.2
Italian ...	42	843	5,158	6,001	1.7	30	161	5,372	5,533	1.5
Oil Ships ...	4	1,197	80	1,277	0.4	15	4,267	1,175	5,442	1.5
Coal Ships ...	3	19,462	—	19,462	5.6	1	5,845	—	5,845	1.6
Danish ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	271	—	271	—
<i>Total ...</i>	1,139	143,478	207,082	350,560	100.0	1,201	149,360	225,479	374,839	100.0

Wharves and Harbours.

239. The lighterage and shore handling services at the ports of Dar es Salaam and Tanga are performed by the Tanganyika Landing and Shipping Company, as agents of the Railway Administration.

Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

240. In the 1935 Report* reference was made to the areas in Tanganyika served by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the difficulties arising therefrom owing to the disparity in the rating structure of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and the Tanganyika Railways systems. Negotiations have been taking place with the Kenya and Uganda Railways with the object of removing some of these difficulties. The question was also referred to Sir Osborne Mance in connection with his enquiry into the co-ordination of transport. His report has been received and is now under consideration.

Road and Rail Competition.

241. The position regarding road competition with the railways is unchanged, but in July Sir Osborne Mance visited East Africa to investigate the problem in all its aspects. His report has been received and is under consideration by the Committee referred to in paragraph 219 of the 1935 Report.*

Air Navigation.

242. There were 48 Government and six private aerodromes and landing grounds in the Territory at the end of the year, during the course of which landing grounds were constructed at Shanwa, Newala and Kitunda. In addition, the private landing ground at Itewe was taken over by Government.

The air mail service operated by Wilson Airways Limited between Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mombasa and Nairobi was duplicated during the year and the mail plane now leaves Dar es Salaam every Tuesday and Thursday and arrives every Monday and Wednesday. By means of this duplication European air mails arriving late at Nairobi are conveyed to Dar es Salaam and intervening towns on Wednesdays instead of Mondays. The number of passengers carried by this service during 1936 was 795 compared with 712 during the previous year. Of these, 356 embarked in the Territory and 316 disembarked. The weight of air mail leaving and arriving at Dar es Salaam was 3,460 lb. and 2,472 lb. respectively, an increase of 29 per cent. over the total weight carried in 1935.

In January the weekly air mail service between Dar es Salaam and Mafia was extended to Kilwa and Lindi. Sixty passengers were carried on this service, in addition to 3,637 lb. of air mail.

* Non-Parliamentary Publication, Colonial No. 113, 1936.

The service has proved of considerable value to the inhabitants of the Southern province, who previously had to rely on a fortnightly coastal steamship service for communication with Dar es Salaam.

The goldfields service between Nairobi, Kisumu, Musoma, Mwanza and Geita continued to operate throughout the year; 524 passengers were carried, of whom 252 embarked and 269 disembarked in Tanganyika.

The number of passengers arriving in and departing from the Territory by Imperial Airways aircraft were 278 and 276 respectively, a decrease of 9 per cent. on the previous year. The weight of mail and goods loaded and off-loaded at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya was 23,351 lb. and 28,857 lb. respectively, a decrease of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the 1935 figures.

Four hundred and ninety-nine journeys were undertaken by officials travelling on duty, covering a total mileage of 108,358 miles, an increase of 10 per cent. over the previous year and 140 per cent. more than in 1933.

The total number of miles flown throughout the Territory was approximately 441,000 miles against 398,600 in the previous year. The mileage was divided up as follows:—

				<i>Miles.</i>
Imperial Airways Limited	...	...	...	120,000
Wilson Airways Limited	...	...	...	258,000
Government Air Service	...	...	...	3,000
Private flying	...	...	...	40,000
Other commercial flying	...	...	...	20,000
<i>Total</i>	...	...	...	441,000

No flying accidents or forced landings were experienced by aircraft during the year. It is satisfactory to note that during the eight years that air travel has been established in the Territory there have been no fatal accidents and only four forced landings experienced by local commercial and Government aircraft.

Roads and Bridges.

243. Abnormal rains in the early part of the year were the cause of considerable damage to a number of roads and necessitated heavy expenditure on the repair and replacement of damaged and demolished structures, the clearing of landslides and the reforming and reconditioning of road surfaces. Numerous bush timber bridges and culverts and nine permanent bridges of a total length of 167 ft. were reconstructed, and 16 culverts of concrete and of galvanized corrugated iron were installed.

In the Lupa gold mining area the construction of the branch road from Chunya via Lupa Market to Kungutas, a distance of 32 miles, was begun and completed. Access to the area from the south-west was improved by the construction of a 30-foot span timber decked bridge on the Mbalisi-Lupa Market road.

From the north the construction of the road to shorten communication with the Central Railway at Itigi was continued and the survey of the route completed to the Lupa area. Seventy-five miles of new road were constructed, the end of the completed road reaching mile 115 from Itigi.

In the Lake province the Magogo river bridge of 122 ft. 6 ins. in length was completed and an additional 30-foot span bridge was constructed as a relief opening in the approach embankment. A new steel pontoon was provided for the crossing of the Simuyu river on the Mwanza-Musoma road, and a lighter type pontoon was constructed for the Mwendo river crossing to the west of Bukoba district. Improvements were carried out to the Karuma-Geita road connecting Mwanza with the western goldfields.

In the Northern province improvement to the Arusha-Longido-Namanga road leading to Kenya Colony was continued, a further $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of 4-in. metal surfacing being laid over volcanic soil. South of Arusha, on the main road to the south and the branch road to Oldeani, surfacing varying in thickness from 6 to 18 ins. was laid over a length of 27 miles. In addition on this section 15 bridges of a total length of 272 ft. were constructed and 51 galvanized corrugated iron and concrete culverts installed. From Oldeani to the Ngorongoro Crater rim a new road 18 miles in length was constructed, 18 culverts were installed and two miles of surfacing laid. An extension of this road to the Serengeti Plains was surveyed and arrangements made for its construction. In the township of Arusha $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metalled surfacing treated with bitumen were laid and in Moshi half a mile of the township roads was similarly improved. A new bridge of 30-foot span was constructed at Ngare Nanyuki and improvements were carried out to six miles of road providing access to railway stations and to the road leading from Loliondo to the Kenya Border.

In the Tanga province improvements were effected to the Handeni roads and a new road from Handeni to Bagamoyo was opened for dry weather traffic.

In the Eastern province a new steel pontoon was provided for one of the river crossings on the Bagamoyo-Handeni route and a temporary oil drum pontoon for another. A 90-ft. span piled timber bridge was constructed across the river at Mohoro in the Rufiji district and improvements to the Morogoro-Mlali road in hand during the previous year were completed. A contract for the considerable improvements required to the Morogoro-Turiani road was let during the year and three bridges of a total length of 45 ft. and one drift of 80 ft. were completed, 12 culverts were installed and eight miles of banking carried out. The survey of the Kilosa-Ifakara road, in hand during the previous year, was completed.

In the Central province work in hand on the Nduruma river drift, 100 ft. long, was completed.

In the Iringa province a deviation of $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Mbalisi-Igali Pass-Tukuyu road was formed and five culverts installed. A bridge of 20 ft. span was constructed on the Iringa-Mwenzu road.

Summarizing the principal works carried out during the year, 187 miles of road formation, 52 miles of surfacing, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of metalling, 15 miles of embankment, 1,257 lineal feet of bridging, and 4,970 lineal feet of drifts have been constructed; 240 culverts have been installed and four new pontoons provided. Detail surveys of 206 miles of road were completed and reconnaissance surveys carried out over 159 miles.

Maintenance of 2,784 miles of main roads, 1,478 miles of district roads grade A and 310 miles of township and district headquarters roads was carried out continuously. Bituminous surfacing of township roads was maintained and minor improvements and extensions were effected.

Quays, Piers and Seawalls.

244. The existing sea defences at Dar es Salaam were maintained and the renewal of part of the masonry pitching of the Gerezani causeway was carried out. Repairs were effected to the sea walls at Pangani in the Tanga province and to the loading ramps of the ferry across the Pangani river. At Lindi in the Southern province minor improvements were carried out to the pier and additional groynes provided for the prevention of erosion.

In the Lake province heavy seas resulted in damage to the breakwater at Bukoba pier and a considerable amount of large rubble was quarried to repair the damage and to provide for future similar occurrences. The rubble mole at Musoma pier was widened throughout its length to provide additional storage accommodation for cargo. The decking of the Shirati pier was renewed and repairs were carried out to Bukima pier.

Aerodromes.

245. On the Imperial Airways South African route the three main aerodromes at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya were maintained in satisfactory condition.

The Mwanza aerodrome in the Lake province was improved by the clearing of additional runways and the consolidation of a portion of the surface. At Morogoro in the Eastern province a slight extension of the aerodrome was made. In the Southern province the existing aerodrome near Lindi was maintained until the new aerodrome at Mitonga was cleared and brought into use.

The aerodromes at Arusha, Korogwe, Tanga, Kigoma, Tabora, Dar es Salaam, Kondoa, Nduli, Iringa, Matanana and Mbalisi were maintained in serviceable condition and improved where possible.

Transport.

246. The Government fleet of vehicles was increased during the year by the addition of 17 Bedford 30-cwt. and eight Bedford 2-ton motor lorries. Ten motor lorries and four motor cycles were written off and at the end of the year the fleet consisted of 137 motor lorries, 16 box-body cars and 17 motor cycles. Thirty-three lorries, nine box-body cars and eight motor cycles were maintained and operated in Dar es Salaam on general transport, material conveyed amounting to 73,341 tons and the distance run to 176,834 miles. The remaining vehicles were employed on public works throughout the Territory and on the transport requirements of the various departments.

Posts and Telegraphs.

247. The postal and telegraph services in the Tanganyika section of the amalgamated services again reflected considerable progress both financially and in other respects. For the second successive year cash revenue exceeded recurrent expenditure. The amalgamation scheme of individual legislative and financial local control in each territory, under the technical supervision and central authority of the Postmaster General, continued to function satisfactorily.

248. *Finance*.—During the year postal, telegraph and telephone business continued to increase. The year's working produced a cash revenue of £91,623 while recurrent expenditure amounted to £82,578, the net surplus being £9,045. The revenue figure does not include the value of telephone services, amounting to £7,269, rendered to other Government Departments; such services are paid for in cash by Government Departments in Kenya and Uganda, so that for purposes of inter-state comparison the revenue sum of £91,623 should be increased to £98,892, which is the figure to be taken for the purpose of dividing "Common" expenditure.

Extraordinary expenditure during the year amounted to £1,265, the incidence of which was as follows:—

<i>Public Works Extraordinary—</i>				£
Sao-Hill-Mufindi telegraph line	...	...	...	366
Arusha-Masasi-Monduli telephone line	...	...	...	871
<i>Colonial Development Fund—</i>				
Medium wave stations, Moshi and Dodoma	...	...	...	17
<i>Loan Works—</i>				
Tukuyu-Lupa telegraph line	...	...	...	11

The value of all free services rendered to other Government Departments amounted to approximately £28,066.

For purposes of comparing the working profit during the past few years, cash revenue and current expenditure are set out below:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cash Revenue.</i> £	<i>Recurrent Expenditure.</i> £	<i>Deficit or Surplus.</i> £
1932 (Prior to amalgamation).	73,332	96,832	23,500 Deficit.
1933	71,178	80,905	9,767 Deficit.
1934	74,525	78,834	4,309 Deficit.
1935	83,566	79,377	4,189 Surplus.
1936	91,623	82,578	9,045 Surplus.

The comparative position in 1936 as between the three territories of the amalgamated postal services of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, showing cash revenue and recurrent expenditure (the latter sub-divided into various charges), is as follows:—

REVENUE.

<i>Kenya.</i> £	<i>Uganda.</i> £	<i>Tanganyika.</i> £	<i>Total.</i> £
198,880	60,575	91,623	351,078

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE.

<i>Nature of Expenditure.</i>	<i>Kenya.</i> £	<i>Uganda.</i> £	<i>Tanganyika.</i> £	<i>Total.</i> £
Staff directly employed in each territory.	67,912	26,877	44,704	139,493
“ Other charges ” directly incurred in each territory.	26,058	11,220	22,228	59,506
Common staff and common charges (divided in proportion to revenue).	40,024	11,781	15,646	67,451
	<u>£133,994</u>	<u>49,878</u>	<u>82,578</u>	<u>266,450</u>

249. *Mails.*—The volume of internal correspondence increased by 15 per cent. compared with 1935, while correspondence posted for and received from overseas countries showed increases of 8 per cent. and 6 per cent. respectively.

The volume of air mail correspondence again showed a considerable increase, being 25 per cent. higher than in 1935. The total weight of air mail dispatched and received amounted to 11,160 lb. and 7,220 lb. respectively, being increases of 30 per cent. and 16 per cent. compared with the previous year. As a result of the extension of the Imperial Airways Services, air mail communication became available with Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and French Equatorial Africa. In addition air mail service was extended to French, British and Italian Somaliland via Khartoum whence mails are taken by the Ala Littoria Company (Italian). As in previous years the Imperial Airways service was carried out satisfactorily except during the last three months of the year when planes were, at times, behind schedule.

250. *Parcels*.—There was an increase of 6 per cent. in the numbers of inland parcels. Outgoing parcels for places abroad and incoming parcels from abroad increased by 8 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively.

251. *Postal Orders*.—Issued postal orders increased by 11 per cent. in number and 10 per cent. in value. The number and value of postal orders paid increased by 14 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively. Facilities for the encashment of South African postal orders were introduced on the 1st of January.

252. *Money Orders*.—Issued money orders increased by 30 per cent. numerically and 40 per cent. in value compared with 1935, while paid money orders showed corresponding increases of 18 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively.

253. *Telephone traffic*.—The volume of trunk telephone traffic showed a slight increase, 42,390 calls being originated as against 41,900 in 1935, a growth of 1 per cent. The number of local calls passed was 1,403,894 compared with 1,319,000 in 1935, which shows an increase of 6 per cent.

254. *Telegrams*.—Inland telegram traffic, that is to say telegrams addressed to places within the three territories of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, showed an increase of 17 per cent. over the previous year. Foreign telegrams inward and outward numbered 28,745 compared with 27,900 in 1935, an increase of 3 per cent.

The practice of bringing to account amounts collected for telegrams by means of stamps, was discontinued at all departmental offices as from the 1st of February. Receipts for telegraph collections are now brought to account by means of cash payment.

As a result of the Pan African Conference, overland rates from Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda to South Africa were reduced by approximately 50 per cent. as from the 1st of April.

On the 15th October, Inland Greetings Telegrams containing standard texts were introduced at a reduced rate of 50 cents per telegram.

255. *Savings Bank*.—The amount of deposits again exceeded withdrawals, the excess of the former over the latter being £24,895. At the end of the year the total number of depositors was 6,707 and the amount standing to their credit, including interest, was £100,655, representing an increase of 1,364 depositors and £27,264 at credit as compared with 1935. The number of African depositors showed an increase of 884 over the total of 2,818 for 1935.

In order to give effect to the findings of the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the savings bank system in the Colonies, a Savings Bank Ordinance repealing the existing Ordinance was enacted. The principal changes

arising out of the new Ordinance provide for separation of savings bank finance from the funds and accounts of Government as set out under the usual budgetary heads, and for profits or losses to be carried to separate savings bank revenue and expenditure and investments adjustment accounts.

256. *Telegraph routes.*—The route along the central railway from Morogoro to Kilosa was reconstructed on a design suitable for adequate transpositioning for future trunk service. The section from Dodoma to Manyoni was similarly treated and one extra wire erected to facilitate re-arrangement of telegraph circuits. A further section of eight miles of the Dar es Salaam—Lindi line was reconstructed along the road to improve maintenance. A new telegraph route was erected from Sao Hill to Mufindi East (20 miles). The line bordering Lake Nyasa had to be diverted to avoid danger from encroachment of the lake.

257. *Telephone trunks.*—A short circuit was opened between Kilosa and Kimamba to give the latter point access to the trunk system of the Territory.

Some debasement of quality of service had resulted from the indiscriminate mixing of British 200 lb. per mile copper wire and German 214 lb. per mile wire on the Dar es Salaam—Tanga trunks. Improvement was effected during the year by the elimination of odd lengths of either gauge. The process will continue with increasing benefits.

A new trunk Arusha—Monduli (22½ miles) was erected. About 300 iron 24-ft. poles had to be planted in place of the shorter poles originally used.

258. *Public exchanges.*—The demand for connections in Dar es Salaam continued and it was only possible to cater for new business by releasing Government direct exchange lines. The lines thus released were used for new rented services and the Government activities which they had previously served were catered for by means of private branch exchanges in the more important cases, though a few residential telephones were discontinued. An order for a 200-line extension to the exchange was sent to England for execution before the end of the year and the position will be materially improved in 1937.

The growth at Tanga has left only 16 spare lines on the switchboard and plans are in the process of preparation for an increase in its capacity. The capacity of the switchboard was increased at Moshi from 50 to 70 lines and at Mbeya the board was enlarged from 10 to 15 lines.

259. *Wireless communications.*—A medium wave set was installed at Moshi for wing coil direction finding work on Imperial Airways machines. The receiver at Tukuyu was recovered after the opening of the Tukuyu—Mbeya telegraph circuit.

260. *Common postage stamp*.—At the 29th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission the Commission submitted to the Council the following observations concerning the issue of a common postage stamp for the three territories:—

"The Commission noted the reasons for which the mandatory power considers that the issue of a common stamp for Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda is in accordance with the fiscal interests of the mandated territory. It repeats the hope expressed last year that the mandatory Power will furnish an explicit statement of its views as to the compatibility of this issue with the provisions of the mandate."

While endeavouring to avoid any attempt to arrive at a true interpretation of Article 10 of the Mandate when read in conjunction with Article 22 of the Covenant—since any discussion on that point at present would be theoretical and divorced from any considerations which could be taken to have arisen—it may be said at once that the issue of a common postage stamp for Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda is nothing more than an incident in the administration of the amalgamated postal services of these territories. The common stamp has no more significance under the present system of amalgamated postal services than it would have were it issued by the separate postal services of Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda under an agreement for the purposes of uniformity or facility of printing and issue.

The issue of these stamps in Tanganyika is made, by the provisions of section 6 of the Post Office (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935, under the authority of the Governor and the revenue derived from the sale of the issue goes into the general revenue of the country, while the rules fixing the rates of postage are made by the Governor in Council under section 20 of the Ordinance.

It is difficult to understand how a common stamp with the legend (Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda), issued by the amalgamated postal services under the conditions outlined in the previous paragraph, can be taken to be a symbol of political union.

Public Works.*

261. *Buildings*.—In the Northern province a new insectary and fumigatorium were constructed at the Lyamungu Coffee Research Station and two houses were purchased in Moshi and Arusha for use as officers' quarters. The renovation and reconstruction of station buildings at Mtwara was continued and completed.

In the Tanga province the buildings for the Sisal Research Station at Mingano were completed and further amenities were provided at the Child Welfare Clinic in Tanga township. Improvements were carried out to the markets at Tanga and

* For Roads see paragraph 245 above.

Muheza, new police lines were constructed at Same and extensive repairs effected to Government offices at Lushoto and the police lines at Tanga.

At Dar es Salaam a police sub-station was constructed in the native area and police quarters were provided for the police post at Ilala. Extensive alterations were carried out to a portion of the former Public Works stores buildings to adapt them for use as stores by the Medical Department. The work of snowcreting the exterior of Government House was continued and completed and alterations were carried out to the outbuildings. Extensions were made to the African girls' school and an African primary school was constructed. New police lines were provided on Mafia Island and the construction of police lines at Kiberege was completed.

In the Central province alterations to the geological buildings in Dodoma were commenced and a new quarter was provided for the gaoler. At Mpwapwa the construction of a new rinderpest hospital was commenced and at Singida a general medical ward was completed at the hospital.

In the Iringa province work in hand during the previous year on the general medical ward, out-patients building and operating theatre at the Iringa hospital was completed. The venereal and yaws ward and the operating theatre at Malangali hospital were also completed and a portion of the Malangali school was re-roofed. At Mbeya the buildings of the new provincial headquarters were completed and a new roof constructed to the district office. The hospital roof at Tukuyu was reconstructed, a medical clearing station was completed at Chunya and four two-roomed dispensaries and four labour camps provided in the Lupa area.

At Mwanza in the Lake province a new three-roomed officers' quarter was constructed and a new house for the Provincial Commissioner was commenced. An Asiatic ward providing accommodation for male and female patients was added to the Mwanza hospital, and at Musoma the non-native hospital providing accommodation for European and Asiatic patients was completed to its full extent. At Bukoba the erection of a new steel frame coffee export shed of 4,800 square ft. of floor area was commenced in the customs area.

In the Western province extensions were carried out to the African girls' school at Tabora, and the construction of the reformatory commenced during the previous year was completed. Extensive re-roofing was carried out to the police lines at Kigoma and the construction of a dispensary and emergency ward at Sumbawanga hospital was commenced.

In the Southern province the police lines at Mikindani were extensively renovated, and an abattoir and a new roof to the produce market were provided at Lindi.

Throughout the Territory numerous minor works were taken in hand and completed and the maintenance of all Government buildings was carried out.

262. *Water supplies*.—Minor extensions to the Dar es Salaam distribution system were carried out and one main was taken up and re-laid with pipes of larger diameter. A considerable increase in the number of metered consumers took place. The provision of an improved type of meter, and continued attention paid to the regular testing and overhaul of the meters, further reduced waste from the supply.

The weekly bacteriological examination of the water showed for the first time on the 28th of September a positive result for *B. Coli*. Investigation indicated traces of accidental animal pollution in the storage tanks. These were cleaned and chlorinated and measures taken to prevent similar occurrences. Subsequent tests have been as uniformly satisfactory as before.

Further extensions of the Tanga distribution system were carried out in the native area, approximately half a mile of new mains were laid and two new stand-pipes installed for the sale of water.

Minor additions to the purification plant at Dodoma were carried out and the treatment of the water adapted to avoid corrosive action in the distribution system by the addition of sodium carbonate to the water after coagulation and settlement in order to neutralize free sulphate of alumina and raise the pH value to a predetermined safe figure. The treatment continues to work satisfactorily although slight discoloration takes place when mains flushing has to be curtailed at the periods when the supply in the reservoir is low.

At Tabora a new source of supply was developed by the construction of an infiltration gallery 700 ft. long and an underground storage tank. A new pumping unit was provided and a rising main laid. Tests of this source towards the end of the dry season indicate that the anticipated minimum yield of 10,000 gallons per day will probably be exceeded while analysis proved the water to be more satisfactory than the former source. The purification plant was completed and put into operation. The capacity of the plant is 30,000 gallons per day with provision for its expansion to deal with double that amount. The plant was found to work satisfactorily and efficient clarification was found to take place. Approximately half a mile of new mains was laid and arrangements made for further extension in the native area and the provision of standpipes for the sale of water in that quarter.

The maintenance of all supplies was carried out throughout the year and no serious breakdown or interruption to the service occurred.

263. *Sewerage and sewage disposal*.—Drawings and specifications for the Tanga main drainage scheme were received from the Consulting Engineers towards the end of 1935. After modification of these proposals to suit certain local conditions and a curtailed estimate of development, the materials required were placed on order and tenders invited for the pipe-laying and other constructional work. No suitable tender was received and arrangements have now been made to carry out the work departmentally.

APPENDIX I.

List showing the number of Europeans, Asians, and Africans provided for in the Tanganyika Territory Estimates for 1936. (The list does not include temporary posts, unskilled and casual labourers, menials, etc., and the figures for the African subordinate staff marked with an asterisk are approximate as some small variation in number is provided for in the Estimates.)

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
III. The Governor.	Governor	1	—	—
	Private Secretary	1	—	—
	Aide-de-Camp	1	—	—
	Stenographer	1	—	—
	Chauffeurs	1	—	1
	Housekeeper	1	—	—
IV. Administra- tor-General.	Administrator-General ...	1	—	—
	Assistant Administrators- General	3	—	—
	Clerks	—	12	—
V. Agriculture.	Director of Agriculture ...	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Agri- culture	1	—	—
	Entomologists	2	—	—
	Plant Pathologist	1	—	—
	Agricultural Lecturer ...	1	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Officers and Agricultural Officers	31	—	—
	Senior Agricultural Assist- tants and Agricultural Assistants	22	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	4	8	11
	District Foremen	6	—	—
	Agricultural Instructors ...	—	—	253*
	Overseers, Agricultural Stations	1	2	3
	Station Foremen	—	—	9
VI. Audit.	Auditor	1	—	—
	Deputy Auditor	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Auditors ...	6	—	—
	Clerks	—	24	—
VIII. Customs.	Comptroller of Customs ...	1	—	—
	Senior Supervisors and Supervisors of Customs...	9	—	—
	Clerks	—	100	19
IX. Education.	Director of Education ...	1	—	—
	Superintendents of Educa- tion	24	—	—
	Head Mistresses	2	—	—
	Assistant Mistresses ...	6	—	—
	Senior Industrial Instruc- tors and Industrial Instructors	10	—	29
	Office Superintendent ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	7	23
	Indian Inspector	—	1	—
	Indian Headmaster and Masters	—	32	—
	African Teachers	—	—	312
	Drill Instructors	—	—	5

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
X. Forests.	Conservator of Forests ...	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assistant Conservators...	7	—	—
	Foresters	9	—	—
	Forest Guards and Forest Rangers	—	—	133*
	Clerks	—	3	5
XI. Game.	Game Warden	1	—	—
	Game Rangers	7	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	1
XIII. Judicial.	Game Scouts	—	—	164*
	Chief Justice	1	—	—
	Puisne Judges	4	—	—
	Magistrates... ..	7	—	—
	Registrar	1	—	—
	Deputy Registrar	1	—	—
	Clerks and Interpreters ...	—	23	12
	Mining Consultant... ..	1	—	—
	Director	1	—	—
	Secretary	1	—	—
XIV. Lands and Mines.	Accountant... ..	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	7	13	5
	Assistant Land Officers ...	5	—	—
	Chief Inspector of Mines ...	1	—	—
	Inspector of Mines and Assistant Inspectors ...	7	—	—
	Beacon Inspector	1	—	—
	Field Assistants	—	—	5
	Chief Surveyor	1	—	—
	District Surveyors... ..	3	—	—
	Staff Surveyors	11	—	—
	Chief Draughtsman and Draughtsmen	6	4	—
	Photographer	1	—	—
	Photographic Survey Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Computers	3	—	—
	Chief Geologist	1	—	—
	Field Geologists	2	—	—
	Chemist and Petrologist ...	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistants and Field Assistants... ..	—	—	5
	Drill Foremen	3	—	—
XV. Legal.	Attorney-General	1	—	—
	Solicitor-General	1	—	—
	Crown Counsel	3	—	—
XVII. Medical.	Clerks	—	4	—
	Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Deputy Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Medical Services	1	—	—
	Senior Medical Officers ...	4	—	—
	Senior Health Officers ...	3	—	—
	Sleeping Sickness Officer ...	1	—	—
	Specialists	2	—	—
	Medical Officers	36	—	—
	Senior Dental Surgeon and Dental Surgeon	2	—	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XVII. Medical—	Senior Pathologist... ..	1	—	—
	<i>cont.</i> Government Analyst	1	—	—
	Matron and Assistant			
	Matron	2	—	—
	Senior Nursing Sisters and			
	Nursing Sisters	28	—	—
	Senior Health Visitors and			
	Health Visitors	6	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks	3	21	16
	Storekeeper and Assistant			
	Storekeepers	3	—	—
	Medical Instructor	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Mental			
	Hospital	1	—	—
	Supervisor of Female			
	Patients	1	—	—
	Senior Sanitary Superin-			
	tendent and Sanitary			
	Superintendents... ..	21	—	—
	Agricultural Surveyors	7	—	—
	Dental Mechanic	1	—	—
	Assistant Surgeon	—	1	—
	Senior Sub-Assistant Sur-			
	geons and Sub-Assistant			
	Surgeons	—	54	—
	Compounders	—	28	—
	Dispensers	—	—	109
	Sanitary Inspectors	—	—	140
XX. King's African	British Officers and N.C.Os.	39	—	—
Rifles.	African Combatant Ranks	—	—	1,010*
XXI. Police.	Commissioner of Police	1	—	—
	Deputy Commissioner	1	—	—
	Superintendents	8	—	—
	Assistant Superintendents			
	and Cadets	22	—	—
	Chief Inspectors, Inspectors			
	and Assistant Inspectors	28	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and			
	Measures... ..	1	—	—
	Instructors	2	—	—
	Sub-Inspectors and Assist-			
	ant Sub-Inspectors	—	31	12
	Clerks	1	26	13
	Motor Fire-engine Drivers	—	—	3
	Police ranks (N.C.Os. and			
	men)	—	—	1,638
	Carpenter	—	—	1
	Armourer	—	—	1
XXII. Posts and	Deputy Postmaster-General	1	—	—
Telegraphs.	Surveyors and Assistant			
	Surveyors	11	—	—
	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Telegraph Engineer and			
	Assistant Telegraph			
	Engineers	3	—	—
	Electrical Engineer	1	—	—
	Telegraph Inspectors	9	1	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXII. Posts and Telegraphs. <i>cont.</i>	Assistant Workshop Super- intendent	1	—	—
	Wireless Officers	2	—	—
	Telegraph Sub-Inspector ...	—	1	—
	Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Telegraph Artisans	—	2	—
	Postal Clerks, Telegraphists and Learners	2	50	188
	Linemen	—	—	226
XXIII. Printing and Stationery.	Government Printer	1	—	—
	Press Superintendent	1	—	—
	Assistant Superintendents and Junior Assistant Superintendent	5	—	—
	Operators	1	2	—
	Press Engineer	1	—	—
	Proof Reader and Assistant Clerks	1	1	—
	Clerks	—	6	2
	Stereotyper... ..	—	1	—
	Compositors, Pressmen, Binders, etc.	—	—	84
	Commissioner of Prisons ...	1	—	—
XXIV. Prisons.	Senior Superintendents, Superintendents, and Assistant Superintendents	5	—	—
	First-Class and Second- Class Gaolers	8	—	—
	Clerks	—	7	11
	Chief Warders and Warders	—	9	498
	Wardresses	—	—	10
	Instructors (Prison Indus- tries)	—	4	9
	Senior Provincial Commis- sioners and Provincial Commissioners	8	—	—
	Deputy Provincial Com- missioners	6	—	—
XXV. Provincial Administration.	Administrative Officers and Cadets	151	—	—
	Labour Officer	1	—	—
	Financial Assistants	2	—	—
	Clerks	2	88	157
	Hut Counters and Local Interpreters	—	—	287*
	Market Masters, etc.	—	—	32*
	Labour Camp Overseers and Orderlies	—	—	19
	Liwalis, Cadis, Akidas, etc.	—	—	258*
	Director of Public Works...	1	—	—
	Assistant Director of Public Works	1	—	—
	Water Engineer	1	—	—
	Executive Engineer	1	—	—
XXVI.A. & XXVI.B. Public Works and Transport.	Road Engineer	1	—	—
	Divisional and Assistant Engineers	10	—	—
	Chief Accountant	1	—	—
	Assistant Chief Accountant	1	—	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXVI.A.&	Accountants Storekeepers	3	—	—
XXVI.B.	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	1	35	16
Public Works	Architect	1	—	—
and Transport.	Draughtsmen	1	1	—
—contd.	Workshop Superintendent			
	and Assistant Workshop			
	Superintendent	2	—	—
	Water-Supply Superinten-			
	dent and Assistant			
	Superintendent	2	—	—
	Mechanics	1	3	—
	Senior Inspectors and			
	Inspectors of Works ...	19	—	—
	Road Foremen	14	—	—
	Overseers	—	5	—
	Checkers, Drivers, etc. ...	—	—	40*
XXX. Secretariat.	Chief Secretary	1	—	—
	Deputy Chief Secretary ...	1	—	—
	First Assistant Chief			
	Secretary	1	—	—
	Assistant Chief Secretary...	1	—	—
	Secretaries and Assistant			
	Secretary	5	—	1
	Establishment Officer ...	1	—	—
	Chief Office Superintendent	1	—	—
	Superintendent, Registra-			
	tion and Correspondence			
	Branches... ..	1	—	—
	Assistant Superintendents			
	Registration and Corres-			
	pondence Branches ...	—	2	—
	Clerks	—	12	4
	Stenographer	1	—	—
XXXII. Township	Municipal Secretary, Dar			
Authority Dar es	es Salaam	1	—	—
Salaam.	Building Inspectors ...	1	—	2
	Clerks	1	4	10
	Tax Collectors	—	—	5
	Accountant... ..	1	—	—
	Water Meter Readers ...	—	2	—
	Motor Drivers and Fire			
	Brigade Staff	—	—	21
	Liwali	—	—	1
XXXIII. Treasury.	Treasurer	1	—	—
	Deputy Treasurer	1	—	—
	Senior Assistant and Assist-			
	ant Treasurers	8	—	—
	Clerks	—	39	—
XXXIV. Veterinary.	Director of Veterinary			
	Services	1	—	—
	Veterinary Research Officers	2	—	—
	Senior Veterinary Officers			
	and Veterinary Officers...	12	—	—
	Botanist	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Laboratory Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Chief Clerk and Clerks ...	1	6	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
XXXIV.	Senior Assistant and Assistant Livestock Officers ...	18	—	—
Veterinary— <i>cont.</i>	Mechanic	—	1	—
	Veterinary Guards and Rinderpest Scouts ...	—	—	250*
Appendix B.	Director of Tsetse Research	1	—	—
Tsetse Research	Assistant Director... ..	1	—	—
(Colonial Development Fund).	Entomologists	4	—	—
	Botanist	1	—	—
	Senior Field Officer and Field Officers	4	—	—
	Field Assistant	1	—	—
	Mechanical Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	3	3
Malaria Research.	Engineer	1	—	—
	Assistant Entomologist ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	1	1
	Dispenser	—	—	1
	Laboratory Assistant ...	—	—	1
	Sanitary Inspectors ...	—	—	2
Coffee Research Station.	Chief Scientific Officer ...	1	—	—
	Chemist	1	—	—
	Agricultural Assistant ...	1	—	—
	Clerks	1	1	—
	Laboratory Assistants ...	—	1	1
	Mechanic	—	1	—
	African Assistants and Overseers	—	—	3
Geological Survey.	Assistant and Field Geologists	4	—	—
	Assistant Chemist	1	—	—
	Draughtsman	1	—	—
	Clerk	—	1	—
	Laboratory Assistant ...	—	—	1
	Headmen and Motor Drivers	—	—	7
Topographical Surveys.	Triangulator	1	—	—
	Topographers	10	—	—
	Draughtsman	—	1	—
	Chainmen	—	—	32
Triangulation Survey.	Surveyors	4	—	—
	Chainmen	—	—	37*
Water Boring.	Engineering Geologist ...	1	—	—
	Storekeeper	1	—	—
	Drill Foremen	3	—	—
	Motor Driver and Headman	—	—	2

Railways (exclusive of Artisans, African Locomotive Staff, Boat Crews, etc.):—

A. Maintenance of Ways and Works.	Chief Engineer	1	—	—
	Office Assistant (Technical)	1	—	—
	District Engineers... ..	2	—	—
	Assistant Engineers ...	4	—	—
	Draughtsmen	1	2	10

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
A. Maintenance of Ways and Works. — <i>cont.</i>	Office Superintendent ...	I	—	—
	Clerks	I	14	11
	Timekeepers	—	—	8
	Permanent Way Inspectors (Senior, Junior and Apprentice)	14	6	2
	Chief Inspector of Works, Inspectors of Works, Grade I and Grade II ...	4	—	—
	Bridge Inspector	I	—	—
	Sub-Permanent Way In- spectors	—	8	51
	Sub-Works Inspectors ...	—	—	2
	Conservancy Foremen ...	—	—	5
	Motor Car Driver	—	—	I
B. Locomotive.	Chief Mechanical Engineer	I	—	—
	Office Assistant (Technical)	I	—	—
	Office Assistant (Clerical)...	I	—	—
	Works Manager	I	—	—
	Loco. Running Superin- tendent	I	—	—
	Assistant Loco. Superin- tendents	2	—	—
	Clerks	3	27	21
	Draughtsmen	—	I	I
	Foremen (Grade I and II)	14	—	—
	Boiler Inspector	I	—	—
	Locomotive Inspector ...	I	—	—
	Engine Drivers	7	13	—
D. Traffic	European Loco. Artisans and Junior Artisans ...	11	—	—
E. Management, Accounts, Audit and Stores.	Traffic Manager	I	—	—
	Traffic Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents	5	—	—
	Traffic Inspectors	3	—	—
	Office Superintendent ...	I	—	—
	Clerks	2	14	12
	Station Masters and Assist- ants	9	75	28*
	Assistant Goods Agent ...	—	I	—
	Station, Booking and Goods Clerks	—	26	50*
	Assistant Yard Foremen ...	—	3	—
	Guards	2	27	18*
	General Manager	I	—	—
	Chief Accountant	I	—	—
	Deputy Chief Accountant	I	—	—
	Assistant Accountants ...	3	—	—
	Office Superintendent ...	I	—	—
	Office Assistant	I	—	—
	Clerks	7	58	11
	Travelling Inspectors of Accounts... ..	3	—	—
	Stock Verifiers	I	I	—

<i>Head.</i>	<i>Designation.</i>	<i>European.</i>	<i>Asian.</i>	<i>African.</i>
E. Management,	Cashier	1	—	—
Accounts,	Chief Storekeeper	1	—	—
Audit and	Storekeepers	2	—	—
Stores— <i>cont.</i>	Sub - Storekeepers and			
	Stores Warders	4	12	5
Q. Ports and Har-	Marine Superintendent	1	—	—
bours, Lake	Marine Officers	7	—	—
S t e a m e r	Marine, Engineers	4	—	—
S e r v i c e ,	Dockyard Foreman	1	—	—
W h a r v e s ,	Artisan	1	—	—
etc.	Wharf Master	1	—	—
	Clerks	—	8	6
	<i>Total</i>	1,010	983	6,402

APPENDIX II.

Address by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Eleventh Session of the Legislative Council.

HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

It is usual and fitting that upon the opening of the session my first task should be to offer on behalf of the Territory an expression of thanks to those Members who have retired and of welcome to those who have joined us. This I do with great sincerity. Dr. Malik has for the last five years given freely and ungrudgingly of his time and experience, and his consistent willingness to co-operate in all work directed to the good of the Territory—first in bad times and now in better times—has been of the greatest value. Mr. McHugh has unfortunately been prevented by ill-health from completing his term of service, and our regret is the greater when we remember the contributions he was able to make to our deliberations before his retirement. Captain Rydon has lately completed his five-year period, and to him also our cordial thanks are due for his unremitting attention to the business of the country and, in especial, for his championship of the interests of the British settler. The three gentlemen I have named have been succeeded by Mr. Kassum Sunderji Samji, whom you all know and respect, Major G. L. O. Grundy and Mr. Frank Anderson, from the Musoma mining area and the Northern province respectively. To each of them I wish to extend a hearty welcome. Canon Gibbons, whose term of office expired on 30th September, has, I am very glad to say, consented to serve for a further term. May I also take this opportunity of offering a similar welcome to our new Chief Justice and of assuring him that we shall do all in our power to ensure a continuance of the happy relations existing between the Judiciary and the Administration. There are many matters of real and vital import to us all which I hope to discuss with His Honour in the near future, especially that of devising further ways and means, if such are practicable, for obviating the serious delays which still appear to be inseparable from the procedure in force for the administration of justice.

The agenda of this session is heavy. Apart from the Appropriation Bill, we have to amend the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, and to deal with the vexed question of trades licences as well as numerous other matters which I need not delay you by enumerating. The preparation of this large body of legislation in addition to all his current work has thrown a very heavy burden upon the Attorney-General and you will join me in offering our thanks to him for the manner in which he has carried out a very arduous task.

It has been my custom on previous occasions to speak in turn upon our finances, the several legislative measures proposed and the programme of work being carried out by most of the departments of Government severally. Upon this occasion I propose to vary the procedure by attempting a more general conspectus of the present state of the Territory and the factors affecting its progress. After nearly three years in Tanganyika I feel that I have some general, if insufficient, acquaintance with its main problems, their common background and inter-relationship, and that such impressions as I have been able to form may not be altogether out of place. It will at least be not denied that all that we are doing and intending should be related to some wider conception of the part which this Territory is playing upon a larger stage, its future as a producer of raw materials and a consumer of manufactured goods, and of the ultimate destiny of its inhabitants.

The essential interdependence of all the countries of East and South Africa has been very vividly impressed upon me by the visit which I have recently paid to South Africa, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. I am not at the moment speaking in terms of any administrative union, but merely of the extent to which common problems, whether of defence or communications or economic production, can be helped towards solution by consultation and co-operation to a common end, even though the methods employed may vary with varying trade conditions. What is this common end? Surely it is the raising of the standards of life among every class of the community and the removal of all obstacles likely to impede or imperil that process—such obstacles as insecurity, political opportunism, misunderstandings, jealousies and ignorance, parochial self-satisfaction and apathy. That the Union of South Africa should have invited the representatives of all the countries of East and Central Africa to Johannesburg for the Transport Conference which has just concluded, and enabled them at the same time to see the great Exhibition at which we in East Africa are so admirably represented, is the best of evidence that vision on a large scale is not lacking. I can safely say that all of us have returned, not only deeply grateful for the munificence of the hospitality and the cordiality of the welcome accorded to us, but enriched in experience and stimulated in imagination. I count myself, personally, most fortunate in that I was enabled—again by the generosity of successive hosts—to see something of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland on my return journey. They lie closer to us and their interests and problems are in many respects more similar to our own. To many of you they are not unfamiliar. To me they were entirely new, and I greatly prize the many opportunities I had for meeting their leading figures and seeing something of what is being done and the methods adopted.

I do not propose in this address to touch upon politics, except to say this:—

One factor in the life of Tanganyika of which we have all been uneasily conscious during the present year is that of its political future. While it is unquestionable that the publicity given in Europe to doubts expressed upon this matter have had a certain effect in checking the investment of capital in the country, it is easy to exaggerate the force of that effect by disassociating it—as one cannot, I venture to suggest, legitimately do—from the general state of political uncertainty, created by the recent upheaval in Abyssinia, which is also, in a sense, a part of East Africa. However that may be, any local doubts are now, I am glad to say, giving way to a more healthy feeling of certitude. The subject of our political future has been amply ventilated and there is no uncertainty about the verdict of public opinion or the attitude of His Majesty's ministers. Personally, I can conceive of no force capable of outweighing the unanimity of those two factors, or of reversing their directional impulse.

Let me now turn from politics to economics, from what I believe to be an unreal temporary phase to one that is vital and healthy. I choose that word "healthy" advisedly for two reasons. Firstly, because the soil of this Territory is naturally rich and variegated, capable of yielding many and widely diversified products; secondly, because I believe that we are on the right lines in our treatment of its development. We are not dependent upon a single crop or industry, but upon a multiplicity of the good things that come from the earth; and we are obtaining them not by the exertion or for the benefit of any single class of the community but by co-operative effort for the common good of all. There are, of course, hampering factors. We are not yet a rich country with ample capital resources; the world is not dependent upon us for anything, with the possible exception of sisal; we do not lie close to our main markets, and our communications, whether with the outside world or internally, are not yet all that they might be; our native population is badly distributed, with two-thirds of it concentrated on one-tenth of the total area, and its standard of health is poor owing to the prevalence of diseases borne by the mosquito, the tsetse fly and other agencies; we have to compete with erosion of the soil, lack of water in some parts, waste of water in others. I need not recount to you all the difficulties. They are familiar to you. The point I wish to stress is that all our difficulties are remediable and that since they are all inter-related the methods adopted for the mitigation must be properly co-ordinated. Nor is this a subject for additional disquietude. It is rather one for self-congratulation. We are, or should be, perpetually killing two birds with one stone, which is the height of economy in that whatever we may do on a properly thought out plan has manifold results. The intimate connection between reafforestation, irrigation works, the prevention of soil erosion, the breeding of stock, tsetse control and improved methods of agriculture is obvious. Less obvious to the casual observer, but of primary importance, is the vitally close bond between dietetic needs and the amelioration of certain economic problems—what has been called the "marriage of health and agriculture." Time or money spent upon any one of such problems in isolation from the rest is not thrown away but there is waste unless the effort is directed along the lines of a wider policy which includes all in its purview of the effects to be achieved and strives to utilize even the waste products of one industry for the enrichment of another. Nevertheless, to achieve success by such methods of co-ordination requires more than energy and goodwill. No amount of either will suffice without the data provided by scientific research and practical experience, and, I would add, by drawing upon the experience of others.

The importance of research has not been overlooked in Tanganyika, nor indeed by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee who have so generously provided us with funds, nor by the Secretary of State, whose whole-hearted support has always been accorded to us. And, just as co-ordination is required as between, say, agricultural and veterinary work, exactly so is co-ordination also necessary between research and its practical application, and, in the course of application, between purely economic activities on the one hand and the machinery of administration and zeal for the healthy moral and physical development of the people on the other.

To help us over the obstacles which are inevitable we must also draw upon outside experience, and the last year has seen a number of instances of our doing so. I would mention some of them:—

Following upon the very valuable reports prepared by Sir Edmund Teale and Mr. Gillman upon the water supplies of the Northern Province and by Professor Troup upon our forests, a well-known expert on agriculture and irrigation in Africa and India, Mr. Kanthack, has been invited to advise us as to the practical measures we require for the proper

utilization, conservation and development of our natural water supplies in general. His report, which will be laid before you as soon as possible, discloses a serious state of affairs and one which we must at once proceed to remedy. We have in effect no water law, our system of control is ridiculously inadequate, we are wasting what we have and failing to utilize what we might have. The provision of large sums of money for hydro-topographical survey and control will be necessary, but if we can obtain it, it will unquestionably be money very well spent.

Secondly, the vexed question of Road versus Rail has lately, as you are aware, been examined by Sir Osborne Mance, together with the wider problem of the distribution of traffic and traffic receipts as between this Territory and its neighbours. Sir Osborne's report has not been received, but will be of the great practical interest to all in East Africa.

A third report of great importance to East Africa, and to this Territory in particular, is that of the Tsetse Fly Committee, presided over by Lord Plymouth—a standing advisory Committee of the Economic Advisory Council. The value of the work carried out by Mr. Swynnerton and his staff receives the highest tribute and the Committee is emphatic in its recommendation that that work must be continued and intensified by a department placed upon a permanent basis. It is enough to say that of the 366,000 square miles covered by Tanganyika about two-thirds are already infested and that, though considerable areas have been reclaimed, in the remaining third infestation by no less than eight species of tsetse is advancing with startling rapidity. Here again I fear a heavy cost is unavoidable, but in view of the value of the results not only to ourselves but to neighbouring territories, and the comparative inadequacy of our resources, we shall make every effort, while contributing what we can afford, to obtain that extraneous assistance without which we should be quite unable to implement the full and detailed recommendations made.

This brings me to a fourth matter. You, and particularly those who reside in Dar es Salaam, will have been relieved to learn that in July a loan was approved from the Colonial Development Fund of a sum of £27,533 for the execution of extensive anti-malarial measures in Dar es Salaam and its neighbourhood. These were formulated after consultation with Sir Malcolm Watson and operations will be conducted over a period of three years. Each instalment of the loan will be free of interest for three years and the loan thereafter will bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This anti-malarial work has long been overdue. That the residential and commercial centre of the country, a flourishing port visited by thousands of strangers, should have so high a rate of malarial infection and be infested by a plague of mosquitoes for half the year was hardly to our credit. We may now be sure that, funds having been found, under Dr. Scott's able management this position will be bettered and our capital made fit to live in. May I take this opportunity of paying a tribute to the work which our Municipal Authorities also now are carrying out in the beautifying of Dar es Salaam by the removal of the unsightly, the dirty and the untidy. Nature has given us a lovely setting for our town and, self interests apart, self respect should make us insist upon its being a source of pride and a joy to the eye.

Lord Hailey's report on African Research is still to come and we can have no doubt that it will be of the greatest and most lasting value.

Sir Alan Pim's report primarily concerned Kenya, but it is evident that in many respects it touches us closely and will repay very careful study in Tanganyika.

On a rather different basis stands the report which we expect shortly from our own Labour Committee for it is not the work of outside experts. Its task has been to study the complex question of bringing supply into line with demand and improving conditions in general. Whether full

unanimity is attained, or not, it is at least clear that certain legislation will be called for and that extra staff will be needed for the work of organization involved, and a certain provision for preliminary steps is already included in the Estimates. I would only add at this stage that certain employers are, I am glad to say, already discussing with the Medical Department schemes for improving health conditions on their estates.

So much for the material which has been supplied, or is about to be supplied to us in the near future, for study preparatory to action. The list is an impressive one, and takes no count of all the data which had already accumulated from other sources and is being collected daily in the field, the office and the laboratory. This mass of information and recommendations may even at first sight seem disproportionate, but I do not for a moment so regard it, nor can I believe that any thinking man will do so. "To labour in knowledge is to build up Jerusalem," and the fruits of experience and wisdom can hardly grow too thickly for a country the natural potentialities of which are capable of an almost infinite development and about which so little is yet finally known. We have as yet no idea how much gold lies buried in its ground; there is more than half of it unpopulated; many of the present crops might be doubled or trebled and would still find a ready market; other valuable crops, such as derris, ramie, the essential oils of lemon grass and bitter oranges, and cashew nuts, can be grown for export, and I would draw especial attention to the value of cinchona both for export and to provide a cheap supply of quinine for the population of the Territory. Large scale afforestation would not only yield timber but add to the security and value of our water supply. Peasant settlement centres for mixed farming, such as those at Kingolwira and Uzinza, run by the Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Veterinary, Forestry, Medical and Education Departments, could reclaim large areas from the dark domain of the tsetse fly and serve to relieve erosion and denudation of the land elsewhere. The list of possibilities is almost unending. Unfortunately, the supply of money is not so also, and there are innumerable calls upon our purse, some directly remunerative and some not. We have to provide for defence and communications by road and rail and air to an ever increasing extent and for the extension of medical and educational services; we have debt charges to pay, salaries and pensions; and it is high time that we also put aside some money to reserve and make due provision for the renewal of such expensive assets as our railway stock.

This in outline is the problem facing us and our financial advisers—the problem of how to develop and make the fullest use of our immense natural resources while at the same time fulfilling the obligation to maintain and extend our social services, re-equip ourselves in such a way as to make our machinery economically efficient, and, at the same time carry on the business of administering the country and preserving justice and order.

The draft estimates of the Territory and of the Railways will shortly be laid upon the table and will show how, within the resources available to us, it is proposed to deal with the reconciliation of these manifold objectives in 1937. I trust that they will meet with your general assent. The Railway budget, for the first time for many years, has been framed to show a surplus and I should like to pay a warm tribute, which I am sure Honourable Members will fully endorse, to the manner in which the new General Manager, within a few months of his arrival in the Territory, has grappled with the vitally important question of Railway finance. The sanctioned Railway estimates for 1936 showed an estimated deficit of nearly £55,000. Information received from the General Manager last week, that is, since the draft estimates for 1937 were printed, indicates

that he now expects a surplus in the year's working of about £35,000. Of this improvement of £90,000, economies in working expenditure account for approximately £20,000 and higher revenue for £70,000.

The Tanganyika budget for 1937 shows a total estimated revenue of £2,003,000 or £57,000 more than the sanctioned revenue estimates for 1936. After providing £50,000 for a Railway Renewals Fund and £10,000 as a contribution to a Reserve Fund—as to both of which my Honourable Friend the Chief Secretary will have more to say to you—it balances with a surplus of £7,000. Increased provision of nearly £11,000 has had to be made for debt and pension charges, and other recurrent expenditure shows an increase of £65,000 widely distributed over the various heads. All suggestions for new and extended services have been carefully reviewed but I am afraid that a small selection only has found place in the draft estimates.

Now much of what I have said so far has been couched in general terms; but I feel that there are certain matters as to which you will expect me to make more specific reference.

As regards our main crops:—I do not propose to quote figures which are published month by month, or day by day. It is enough to say that on the whole quantities and prices show a healthy stability and tendency to advance. The recent exchange agreements reached between Europe and America cannot fail to be of great benefit as giving security against the perpetual fluctuations of prices which have so seriously hampered producers in the past.

Sisal has enjoyed a full year of high prices. Though the drought in America adversely affected the wheat crop and consequently the demand for sisal twine, Europe has meanwhile increased its consumption and present prices demonstrate the strength underlying the sisal market. Shippers have sold their production for some time ahead; no stocks are accumulating, and the immediate future of the sisal market can be viewed with confidence by growers. The opening, at a cost of more than a quarter of a million, of the great Power Station at Pangani, able to supply power and lighting to all the sisal estates over a sixty-mile radius, as well as lighting to Tanga township, should prove of great benefit to the industry.

The outlook for coffee is, I am afraid, less satisfactory. At the root of the matter lies the fact that in recent years world production has averaged thirty-one and a half million bags, which is several million bags above normal annual consumption. There is, however, a small increase in price over that of a year ago and it is expected that the current season's crop will sell rather better than last year. The industry owes a great debt to the President (Mr. Ames Mauran) and the Executive of the Coffee Growers' Association for the work they are doing in organizing the industry in collaboration with our neighbours, and I was glad to see that at the inter-territorial Coffee Board Conference lately held at Nairobi it was agreed to establish a standing East African Coffee Producers' Committee.

The effect of the International Tea Restriction scheme has been that stocks have been worked down to more reasonable proportions and prices have considerably improved. To-day East African tea is being sold at 11d. to 12d. per lb.; a year ago the price was 9d. to 10½d. In this connection I should like to congratulate the Mufindi settlers upon the glowing report they have received from the London brokers upon their recent consignment of tea picked in the dry season. The recent formation of an African Tea Association is to be cordially welcomed. It is committed to the support of the International Tea Market Expansion Board in London and its work is of great importance having regard to the fact that in 1938 the tea restrictions scheme will come up for review.

The price of cotton shows an appreciable improvement over recent years. American futures are roughly $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. better than last year while the premium enjoyed by Tanganyika cotton is about 20 per cent. more than a year ago. The local price of seed cotton is 25 cents per kilogram as compared with 20 cents a year ago. The value of cotton seed is also high enough to make it a profitable export commodity from all the main cotton growing areas.

The price of oil products is well above that of the past five years and there has also been a considerable advance in the world prices of all grains. East African maize is quoted on the home market at Shs.27 as compared with Shs.15 6d. a year ago. In fact prices are so high and world stocks so low that at the present time it is once more profitable to ship millets from this Territory to South Africa and the Red Sea ports.

Gratifying results have also been obtained from sugar. A few years ago a large area of semi-desert land was set aside for development at Arusha Chini and large yields of cotton and maize were obtained by artificial irrigation. Experiments were also carried out with sugar. Costs of production were low and yields so high that the company concentrated on this crop and have established a new industry of some importance to the Territory. A large modern factory is now operating and it is estimated that at least 4,000 tons of yellow sugar will be exported to Europe during the year.

Maize is also showing satisfactory promise, and owing to the efforts of the European maize growers on the lower slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro the northern part of the Territory has become a maize exporting rather than, as was the case prior to 1931, a maize importing area. The land is fertile and the conditions so suited to the crop that average yields of twenty bags per acre are obtainable in a normal season. Under such conditions, and given fair prices, maize can be regarded as a profitable export crop. A large and consistent annual supply of it is also of great importance to the Territory's internal food supplies, and especially for the sisal industry. The example set by the European maize growers has not passed unnoticed by the Chagga tribe and their expansion into the plains is to be encouraged, not only from the point of view of increasing the supply of food and cash crops but as relieving the ever growing congestion on the slopes of Kilimanjaro. I would add that the interests of non-native and native growers are luckily identical, and steps are being taken, in collaboration with the Maize Growers' Association of Kenya, to bring about a system of co-operation in both marketing and cultural methods.

As regards mining, I need only say that mineral production—that of gold and tin in particular—is steadily rising, and that though company activity has not yet reached the stage of large production, investigations have definitely demonstrated that we have very considerable resources yet to be tapped. The revival which has taken place in alluvial production is largely due to the development of power-driven dry-blowers for which we have to thank the ingenuity and generosity of Mr. C. J. de Jager.

There is one further point I desire to mention since I regard it as of primary importance. It is one to which I have alluded on previous occasions and which also receives some prominence in Sir Alan Pim's report. I refer to the steps which are being taken departmentally for the vocational training of Africans. The role of the Education Department is one of general guidance and collaboration. But other departments can do and are doing valuable work, and especially so the Department of Agriculture and the Medical Department. In the case of the latter a special officer has been appointed to guide and co-ordinate the work that is being carried out at medical schools in various parts of the Territory for the training of dispensers, sanitary inspectors, midwives and tribal dressers. I am glad also to say that now the Conservator of Forests is

starting a small school for the training of natives in forestry at Arusha. The Railways have again made progress on the same lines and in several of their departments Africans are gradually taking the place of higher paid workers of other nationalities. The Traffic Department of the Tanga line, for example, is almost completely staffed by Africans. I must not omit mention of the good work of the Printing Press in this connection, and you will also be interested to know that a survey class has been instituted in Dar es Salaam for the purpose of training Africans in cadastral survey work with a view to their eventual employment by the Survey Division of the Lands and Mines Department, and that the Postmaster-General intends to set up an African training school for Post Office engineers. These are only beginnings, and the process is one which must be progressively extended in future years.

It only remains for me, Gentlemen, to say one thing more. After my speech at the opening of this Council a year ago I was reproached in a very friendly way for having given too much time to purely material matters. I could only plead in extenuation that the budget is a painfully material affair; but I was conscious then, and am still, that the excuse is not entirely adequate. What I think I might have said is that behind all this highly material facade there is no lack of moral purpose. Though we speak in terms of exports and imports, assets and liabilities, and use (to whatever extent it cannot be avoided) the jargon of finance and economics, surely we are not fairly open to the criticism that our sole objective is the accumulation of money in order that we may by re-investing it make more money. A sense of duty and a pride in achievement must always play their part, though we are loath to talk a great deal about them, and I think the real answer to my kindly critic is that the very same identic qualities of hard work, zest and willingness to co-operate in a friendly emulation of constructional effort, which are necessary for the balancing of our budget and provision for the future, are those which, infused as I believe them in fact to be, by the spirit of service, make for happiness and "abundance of living." We can have no nobler aim before us, whatever terminology we in our diffidence employ, than to increase the sum of those two things among our own communities and the millions of others for whom we have accepted a trusteeship.

APPENDIX III.

A general survey of the results obtained from schemes undertaken in Tanganyika with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund.

The following brief notes indicate the results obtained from schemes undertaken in the Territory with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund, under the general heads:—

- A. Surveys.
- B. Water-boring.
- C. Railways.
- D. Research.
- E. Industrial, etc.
- F. Aviation.

It will be realized that certain of the schemes which have been undertaken locally are in the nature of investigations preliminary to larger schemes of development to be embarked upon later, and that it is difficult to judge of their effect without anticipating the results of those larger schemes. Other works are not yet completed, or have been so recently completed, that it is not yet practicable to gauge their ultimate value nor the extent of the uses that may be made of the experience gained in their operation.

In most cases the hopes which were expressed at the time the applications for assistance were put before the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for consideration have been realized. In others, where the measure of success anticipated has not been achieved, the experience gained has been of value in its indication of the pitfalls to be avoided or the modifications to be made should similar schemes be undertaken in the future. It will, of course, be borne in mind that some of these latter projects suffered from the fact that their inception coincided with the period of depression from which Tanganyika, in common with the whole world, is only now recovering.

Up to the end of 1935, £193,619 had been expended in the form of grants or loans from the Colonial Development Fund. The provision of these grants at a time when the projects could not otherwise have been financed from territorial funds has been of inestimable benefit to the development of the Territory.

A.—SURVEYS.

Scheme No. 11.—Air Surveys.

An interest grant of £4,500 (revised in 1935 to £3,564) was first approved in December, 1929, from the Colonial Development Fund towards the cost of financing an air survey project. Five aeroplanes were bought in all and were fitted for aerial photography to aid in general survey work, but particularly in large scale detailed surveys of townships on the one hand and, on the other, of areas which were difficult of access by road or rail. When the grant was made preliminary experimental work had already been carried out, so that it was possible to proceed with the operation of the scheme forthwith.

The proposal has proved to be one of the most fortunate of all those financed from the Colonial Development Fund and has brought about accelerated progress in all the larger scale forms of survey work in the Territory. The provision of maps for township development might otherwise have been held up for years, and not only was such work undertaken in this Territory, but assistance was also rendered to the Government of Zanzibar, where photography of large areas was undertaken in connection with the cadastral survey.

At the time when the air survey was initiated the high standard of aircraft reliability attainable was not so fully recognized as it is to-day. Thus, to allow for possible losses (which did not actually take place), more aeroplanes, and also a larger ground engineering staff, were provided than were in fact required for the purpose in view. Moreover it was not appreciated how very quickly the actual photography could be carried out. Were such a scheme to be undertaken again fewer aeroplanes would be ordered, the flying staff and ground engineering staff could be reduced and the draughtsmen and office staff, whose preparation of maps could not by any means keep pace with the provision of the photographic negatives, would be considerably increased. Opportunely, however, the miscalculation in staff distribution has been of great service in the economic development of the Territory. Since the aeroplanes would otherwise have been lying idle, they were used for Government transport service and the administrative saving brought about by air travel was more fully realized. This in turn led to a stimulation of public interest in flying and may fairly be said to have paved the way for the inauguration of a commercial flying company, Wilson Airways, which has taken over the work and staff of the Government air service now that the immediate need for survey work is past.

Scheme No. 12.—Triangulation Survey.

The triangulation survey of the Territory has been greatly assisted by the interest grant of £6,500 approved in December, 1929, from the Colonial Development Fund. Of this grant, £5,121 had been used up to the end

of 1935, when the total expenditure (from loan funds) amounted to £23,636. The survey provides a net work of fixed triangulation points and has been carried out in the more economically important areas.

No unexpected or unusual difficulties have been encountered and the expenditure has been fully justified. Most of the German triangulations, consisting of isolated blocks, have been co-ordinated in a single scheme, and the dependence of other survey work (topographical, railway, road, etc.) upon such co-ordination has rendered the result extremely valuable in the development of the Territory.

Scheme No. 169.—Geodetic Triangulation Survey.

A grant of £7,000 was also provided in 1931 for the triangulation survey of the arc of the 30th meridian, which is being carried out by the War Office. This work will ultimately be the *datum* or backbone to all triangulation work in the Territory, and will make possible the co-ordination of all surveys in East Africa. The work is not yet completed but its ultimate value, from the long-range point of view, is ruled by considerations similar to those described under the previous head.

Schemes Nos. 295 and 295A.—Topographical Survey.

A topographical survey was undertaken during 1935, mainly as a preliminary to a geological survey. It is too early to comment on the results of the undertaking, since the first field season is not yet completed, but it is becoming increasingly apparent that the old German maps and sketch maps which have hitherto been in use throughout the Territory are unreliable and the need for more accurate topographical maps of general utility is a matter of urgency to all departments of Government.

Progress to date has been satisfactory, but somewhat slower than was hoped. Delays have unfortunately been caused both by adverse weather conditions and also by the difficulty of obtaining in the first instance really experienced topographers at a reasonable cost. The present staff have now gained greatly in experience and their work is highly satisfactory.

Schemes Nos. 295 and 295A.—Geological Survey.

The geological survey of certain areas at present being carried out with assistance from the Colonial Development Fund is, like the topographical survey, in its very early stages. The two schemes are closely inter-related and through the control of the Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, co-ordination of effort is ensured. It would be premature to make any observations on the effects of the work except to state that:—

(a) no unexpected difficulties have been encountered to detract in any way from the high hopes entertained in respect of this project; and

(b) the work, though on a more ambitious scale, is similar to previous surveys undertaken by the Geological Survey Department, and the effect of these has been to stimulate enterprise and progress in the gold mining industry, which is contributing so largely to the economic recovery of the Territory.

B.—WATER BORING.

Scheme No. 16.—Water Boring.

In 1931 field work was begun on a scheme of water boring for which a loan of £10,000 was approved in February, 1930, from the Colonial Development Fund. Sixty-nine per cent. of the sites chosen for boring have produced water in adequate quantities, and the immediate need for borehole supplies of water has been satisfied in five out of the eight provinces of the Territory. To have been successful in such a high percentage of cases meets the highest expectations entertained.

The majority of the boreholes have been drilled for the sisal industry, the native administrations and the railways. The use of the plant was of particular value in assisting the sisal industry and it is safe to say that without that assistance many estates would have been compelled to close down, or at least to have restricted their output considerably. In the case of the railways the selection of sites was restricted to short distances from the railway line and, although the yield has been ample, the quality of water at 40 per cent. of the boreholes has not been of a sufficiently high standard for steam raising purposes. Many of the native administrations have recognized the benefits to be obtained from the use of the plant and some have availed themselves of its services. The number would probably have been considerably greater had the cost of its operation been less or the native administrations had more funds at their disposal.

The net effect of the financial arrangements made in connection with the hire of the plant is that Government subsidizes water boring to the extent of approximately 40 per cent. of the total cost, but boring fees were increased in 1935 in order to reduce the incidence of this subsidy. No charges are made for boreholes drilled experimentally by Government.

No serious technical difficulties have been experienced. Minor defects in the drilling tools have been overcome and the testing of new types of drilling tools is being undertaken in order to gain greater speed when boring into the hard crystalline rocks which constitute a great part of the Territory.

The tractors used for towing the machines from place to place have not proved entirely satisfactory for work in this Territory, but the purchase of better types is not contemplated since modern conditions of travel require the use of boring machines which can be moved faster than is possible by tractors. The present machines will therefore be used until they are worn out and will then be scrapped and replaced by a form of machine which can be transported by lorry.

It is possible that the selection of successful boring sites might be made easier and more certain by the use of geophysical methods of research, especially in the hard-rock country of the central plateau. The appropriate equipment has not yet been obtained, but two members of the staff have taken courses in one of the methods which may possibly be applied in the future.

Partly as a result of the experience gained in the successful operation of the original undertaking, a second grant from the Colonial Development Fund for water boring was made in 1935. This second grant of £42,500 will be mainly devoted to the supply of water for developing the mining and sisal industries.

C.—RAILWAYS.

Scheme No. 160—Realignment of the Central Railway.

After the exceptional floods of 1930 traffic on certain sections of the central railway was interrupted at intervals by successive washaways for a period of about four months. A sum of £259,771, of which £9,000 was provided in October, 1930, by the Colonial Development Fund in the form of an interest grant, was expended on rebuilding and realigning portions of the track so as to ensure regular and continuous working and to secure the safety of the railway against the increasing danger of further washaways. The work was done under contract and supervised by the technical officers of the Railway Administration. No special difficulties were experienced and the operations were completed satisfactorily.

There can be no doubt as to the value of the work, and this was proved during the rainy season of 1936, when floods were no less heavy than in 1930. No serious interruption of traffic occurred and there was no dangerous check to the trade revival of the Territory. The railway may now be regarded as reasonably safe for a continuous traffic.

Scheme No. 8—Manyoni-Kinyangiri Railway.

Construction of this branch line was begun on the 1st of September, 1930, and the line was opened for traffic on the 7th of July, 1932. The work was done under contract and was supervised by the technical officers of the Railway Administration. The progress of the work was satisfactory and no special difficulties were experienced in the construction. The total expenditure on the line amounted to £539,900 and payments from the Colonial Development Fund in the form of an interest grant amounted to £30,000.

At the time when application for the grant was made this project was regarded as the most promising construction proposition in the Territory. It was in fact the only one eventually completed (though some expenditure was incurred on the scheme for the construction of the Engare-Nairobi branch line), and it was hoped that the material advancement of a large native population and the increased exploitation of the mineral resources of the area would follow the undertaking, and that there would be a quick return in revenue. Although there has been some economic development of the areas which are served it must be admitted that these expectations have not been fulfilled, nor does there seem to be any immediate prospect of their realization. The earnings of the line for the three years 1933 to 1935, including the proportion of receipts from traffic booked through the main line, amounted to £3,562 for 1933, £4,019 for 1934 and £6,185 for 1935. These sums are not sufficient to cover the expenses of working and maintaining the line plus the interest and sinking fund charges on the capital expenditure.

It is unfortunate that the period of depression coincided with the construction of this line. The general stay in progress has had its inevitable effect on the districts served by the new line and, although a measure of improvement has since taken place and it would be premature to form a final estimate of the extent to which this will contribute to the general progress of the Territory, it is probable that in the light of the experience gained no similar project would, in similar conditions, be recommended for the grant of funds from the Colonial Development Fund.

So far as it is possible to judge, the Manyoni-Kinyangiri railway project would have been fully justified had it taken the place of the Tabora-Mwanza line and been continued north westwards, e.g., through Shinyanga, to Mwanza. As it was, preparations for the construction of a line from Tabora towards the Ruanda-Urundi area, with a connection to Mwanza, had already been made by the German Government before the War, and when it was decided after the War to link the central railway system to Lake Victoria, Tabora was accepted as the natural starting point. The Tabora-Mwanza line was begun in 1925 and opened to traffic in 1928. Two years later the construction of the Manyoni-Kinyangiri line began, and it is fairly evident that had this second line of approach to the Lake been considered as such more fully in the post-war period, and attention not been concentrated upon Tabora as the junction, the effect might have been the saving of very large capital and recurrent costs, together with the provision of a more direct line of communication between Lake Victoria and the coast.

Scheme No. 9—Tablet Working System.

This scheme was proposed in order to secure safer working for a larger number of trains. The interest grant from the Colonial Development Fund amounted to £2,000 and the total expenditure to £9,065. The work was begun in April, 1931, but owing to the depression, by reason of which train services were considerably curtailed, and to the imperative need for a reduction of expenditure, it was decided that nothing further should be done after the installation had been completed between Dar es Salaam and Kilosa in March, 1932.

The system is only in operation over the section of the line between Dar es Salaam and Kilosa. It is of some value as a means of training a railway staff in its operation, in case it should become necessary to extend the installation over a greater length of the railway at some later date. So far, however, the traffic over the line has not reached large enough proportions to render its use a necessity, and it cannot be said to have materially assisted in the development of the Territory up to the present time.

Scheme No. 13—Engare-Nairobi Railway.

This was a scheme of railway construction for which an interest grant of £14,000 was approved in January, 1930, although the grant was reduced to £2,600 in April, 1935. Expenditure amounting to £29,579 was incurred in connection with the preliminary work of survey and the purchase of materials, mainly rolling stock, but owing to the depression the actual work of construction was never begun. The materials were transferred to the Tanga line, for which they were equally suitable.

Scheme No. 52—East African Railway Gauge Investigations.

This forms part of the investigation for the standardization of African railways which is being controlled by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Scheme No. 293—Road Transport Unit.

The road transport unit which has recently undergone its first trial in East Africa has so far proved disappointing, but it has not yet been sufficiently tested for an opinion on its value to the Territory to be safely given.

There can be little question that new railway construction in this Territory is fraught with serious financial risks and will probably continue to be so for many years. It is imperative, therefore, that every attempt should be made to discover some substitute which, while avoiding the heavier risks inevitably attendant upon railway construction, might serve so far as possible a similar purpose, viz., that of tapping productive areas and "feeding" the existing railway lines. The construction of roads for ordinary lorry transport is essential for many purposes and has proved of great economic value, but the gap between lorry-transport and railway transport is a very large one and, so long as there is a reasonable chance of being able to lessen it by some intermediate form of transport, experiments directed to that end appear to be fully justified.

D.—RESEARCH.

Scheme No. 171.—Wool Production Research.

A grant of £2,000 from the Colonial Development Fund was authorized in 1931, and an experimental flock of wool-producing lambs was obtained in order to explore the possibilities of wool production in the Southern Highlands, and to test the chance of creating a wool export trade. A similar industry in Kenya was developing with marked success at the time.

The results have been negative, though it may fairly be contended that the expenditure has been of value in indicating the fallibility of hopes based upon the economic value of sheep farming on any large scale for the present in the Southern Highlands, and in preventing the waste of money by settlers.

Scheme No. 118.—Tea Cultivation Investigations.

A free grant of £2,000, of which £727 was actually expended, was made in February, 1931, to cover the cost of a visit of Dr. H. H. Mann to investigate and advise on the suitability of certain areas of the Territory for the production of tea.

Dr. Mann's visit resulted in the publication by the Crown Agents of a most valuable report in 1933, and there is no doubt that this authoritative survey gave valuable publicity to the Territory as a whole, as well as calling attention more specifically to the excellent conditions which exist for tea planting in the Eastern Usambaras and the Southern Highlands. In consequence of this publicity financial backing has been more readily obtainable by the planters, the value of the tea plantations has appreciated and development of the tea industry in the Southern Highlands has been accelerated within the limits set by the recent international restrictions on planting. Furthermore, Dr. Mann's influence with the local planters, who readily accepted his advice, has led to a direct improvement in the condition of the plantations.

Scheme No. 183.—Coffee Research Station and Scheme No. 292.—Sisal Research Experimental Station.

In both these cases the Department of Agriculture has itself undertaken schemes with the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund and the results, so far as can be judged over so short a period of time, are extremely promising both from the point of view of their practical utility to the sisal and coffee industries and of the stimulation which their example affords to the cause of co-operation between research and field workers in East Africa. It is understood that the European communities in Kenya and Uganda are watching the Tanganyika experiments with interest, with a view to the possibility of establishing subsidiary coffee stations in Kenya and Uganda, and a subsidiary sisal station in Kenya. The coffee research station at Lyamungu, near Moshi, began operations early in 1934; the sisal research experimental station at Mlingano, near Tanga, in January, 1935. Both, it is also to be noted, are supplementing the work of the East African Agricultural Research Station, in that additional research can now be carried out elsewhere under equally controlled conditions.

Schemes Nos. 51, 221 and 280.—Veterinary and Agricultural Scholarships.

Up to the end of 1935 free grants amounting to £3,279 had been made towards the cost of contributions to the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College scholarships and to the scheme for Colonial Veterinary scholarships. At the same date free grants amounting to £546 had been made towards the cost of contributions to the scheme for Colonial Agricultural scholarships.

Scheme No. 211.—Central Quarantine Station for Plants.

This is one of three schemes undertaken by the East African Agricultural Research Station at Amani with the assistance of grants from the Colonial Development Fund. A sum of £3,500 was granted in February, 1932, from the Fund for the construction of a central quarantine station, the object of which is to provide the means of introducing to the East African territories new and desirable species or varieties of cultivated plants, either with the intention of starting new agricultural industries or in order to improve those already in existence, without the associated danger of introducing new pests and diseases.

For some time there has existed in East Africa a considerable demand for plant importations. Previous to the inception of the quarantine station these had been made without any real control and risks had been run, with serious results in certain cases. In consequence the Departments of Agriculture had been justifiably compelled to impose severe restrictions on, and in certain cases complete prohibition of, the importation of desirable species and varieties of crop plants. While there is no doubt that such restrictions were necessary for the protection of existing agricultural industries, it is equally clear that they fettered their development and prevented this Territory from enjoying the fruits of the expensive plant breeding work which is carried out in, e.g., Java and the Philippines.

The quarantine station was established at Amani on account of the inter-territorial status of the East African Agricultural Research Station and the facilities for scientific control existing there. The two insect-proof houses, one with six isolation chambers serving as a reception house and the other as an observation house (for continued observation during the period of propagation), are fully efficient for their purpose, and the risk of dissemination of any pest or disease introduced appears to be negligible. The accommodation available is at present, and will probably continue to be, sufficient for the needs of the East African territories. Many varieties, not previously represented in East Africa, of important plants such as cassava and sugar-cane have been or are being quarantined, and in certain cases introduced diseases have been intercepted.

While the economic advantages of the introduction of new varieties and species cannot be appraised for a number of years, it is safe to say that the sugar-cane and cassava industries in particular are now in a position to progress without danger.

Scheme No. 212.—Research into the Virus Diseases of Plants.

This scheme is also being carried out at Amani. A grant of £1,200 was approved in February, 1932, from the Colonial Development Fund and has been used to provide supplementary equipment in the shape of new insect-proof greenhouses and a constant temperature chamber, to assist in investigations on the virus diseases of various tropical plants. Research on virus diseases, particularly of maize, had already been in progress at Amani, but a considerable extension of the work was rendered possible by the grant.

Practical results have already been achieved; for instance, the proof that leaf-curl of tobacco was a virus disease and the discovery of its insect vector: this paved the way for more rational control measures than were possible when a previous and incorrect theory as to its causation was held. Another example is the discovery of the vector of cassava mosaic: this common disease is of great importance to the native population throughout most of East and West Africa, since the yield from attacked plants is almost negligible and the disease might easily develop so as to eliminate cassava as an anti-famine crop.

It is considered, however, that the main value of the virus research work undertaken at Amani will almost certainly prove to be the fundamental investigation into the exact mechanism of the transmission of plant viruses by insects. This has already attracted world-wide attention and there appears to be no doubt that, when completed, it will contribute largely to a solution of the outstanding problems of the nature of virus diseases not only of plants but also of animals.

Scheme No. 358.—Development of Kwamkoro Estate.

A free grant of £5,000 was approved in 1935 towards the development of Kwamkoro Estate at Amani. It is not yet possible, of course, to assess the results.

Scheme No. 117.—Malaria Research.

The malaria research scheme which is being financed from the Colonial Development Fund has given very satisfactory results. Two units have been established, a malaria control research unit at Dar es Salaam and a malaria district survey unit at Tanga.

It has been shown that the conditions obtaining over most of the Territory are comparable only to certain parts of Asia still inhabited by the aborigines. In certain restricted areas there remains the problem of a labour force which is not yet free from the worst effects of malaria, but over most of the Territory it has been shown that complete eradication of malarial infection is not possible, and perhaps not even advisable. In these hyperendemic areas the very high percentage of infection has

comparatively little ill effect on the indigenous population, but it is quite another matter when the area is one inhabited by Europeans or Asiatics, or by African tribes of comparatively recent arrival who have not become inured to the disease. In such places malaria surveys have been made to determine the best way of eliminating the risk of infection.

The malarial research unit in Dar es Salaam has completed such a survey and similar information, on which can be based designs for further anti-malarial work, is now available for many other towns, and in particular for Tanga.

Scheme No. 14.—Tuberculosis Investigations.

When a beginning was made in tuberculosis research in the Territory it was hoped to obtain definite information on which to base a future policy of control. These expectations have been realized, and since January, 1930, grants totalling £13,913, of which £10,200 had been expended at the end of 1935, have been authorized from the Colonial Development Fund and have led to the discovery of where and why tuberculosis exists in the Territory, and to what extent it is prevalent. It has, in brief, been disclosed that far more cases of infection exist than was anticipated, but that the active cases are few and can be dealt with adequately under existing conditions. As the population becomes more centralized greater incidence of the disease must be expected and in such conditions the value of the research work carried out will become increasingly evident.

Experiments have also been made in curative methods, and one type of treatment for which special arrangements have now been made has proved particularly effective.

Scheme No. 255.—Sleeping Sickness Research, Tinde.

Since 1929, on the recommendation of the Tsetse Fly Sub-Committee of the Committee of Civil Research, this Government has been carrying out sleeping sickness investigations, though on a minimum scale in the years following the financial depression. The work could only have been continued in 1934 by the suspension of some essential medical activities, e.g., the closing of hospitals, unless a grant had been forthcoming from the Colonial Development Fund. It was not considered advisable to suspend operations, for which new methods of technique had been evolved and from which important results had been obtained, and a free grant of £5,000 was accordingly asked for and obtained.

The work is of direct value to the Territory in so far as it produces results which can be utilized as a guide in the prevention and treatment of human sleeping sickness, which is one of the greatest obstacles to the development of large areas of Africa. Though no such results have yet been obtained, many of the discoveries which have been made are of great scientific importance and may well pave the way to deductions of immediate practical value in the future.

The work is continuing on lines recommended at the Trypanosomiasis Conference at Entebbe and in collaboration with research workers in England, South Africa and all countries where *T. rhodesiense* is found.

Schemes Nos. 184 and 210.—Tsetse Research.

Details of the schemes which have been undertaken with the sums placed at the disposal of the Tsetse Research Department by the Colonial Development Advisory Committee will be found in the report of the Department's work published by the Royal Entomological Society, a copy of which is being supplied to the Permanent Mandates Commission.

E.—INDUSTRIAL, ETC.

Scheme No. 357—Development of Native Tobacco Co-operative Societies.

During 1935 a loan of £5,000 from the Colonial Development Fund was approved as a grant towards the cost of the establishment of native tobacco co-operative societies in the Songea and Biharamulo districts.

There have been no unexpected difficulties in the work which is being done in Songea, apart from those consequent upon a very rapid expansion of the industry. The tobacco crop is already as much as the new factory can deal with, but the factory has been designed so that it can be extended without difficulty when necessary. The natives are taking up tobacco planting enthusiastically and the 1936 crop amounted to 120 tons of an average value of £50 a ton, as against 106 tons in 1935 and 35 tons two years ago. The rapid increase in the number of new planters, coupled with adverse weather conditions, brought about a slight decline in the quality of the crop, but this effect is likely to be only temporary.

At Biharamulo, on the other hand, unforeseen and inevitable obstacles, in consequence of which the scheme may be considerably modified, were encountered and the number of active native planters decreased from about 2,000 early in 1935 to some 800 at the beginning of 1936. This decline in cultivation was in part due to a bad season causing a poor return to the grower, and in part to the establishment of a mining industry nearby. The scheme was proposed largely to provide a means of livelihood to a wage-earning populace cut off by the spread of sleeping sickness from their normal employment in Uganda. The recently opened mining field near Saragura offers an alternative opportunity of employment and has made the hazards of tobacco growing less attractive by comparison. No expenditure has yet been incurred on account of the Colonial Development Fund grant, and it is possible that the progress of the industry may not be such as to justify the utilization of the funds provided.

Scheme No. 65—Meat Rations Limited.

In 1930 a loan was obtained from the Colonial Development Fund to assist a company known as Meat Rations Limited (already working under a financial guarantee given by the Tanganyika Government) to extend its activities by the purchase of cattle from natives and by various factory and grazing improvements. The venture was admittedly speculative and not a sound commercial proposition, but the factory was regarded as a valuable experimental plant in relation to the problems of overstocking and the utilization of cattle products.

The experiment proved a failure, not only from a financial viewpoint but also, speaking generally, in respect to the indirect benefits which were expected; and the Colonial Development Advisory Committee agreed in 1935 that there was no justification for keeping the factory any longer in existence.

Scheme No. 296—Rest Camps on the Serengeti Plains.

A loan of £2,000 for the erection of two camps on the Serengeti Plains was granted in March, 1935, from the Colonial Development Fund. One of the camps was completed at Ngorongoro in 1936. A considerable stimulation of public interest in the tourist possibilities of the Serengeti Plains, both in this Territory and in neighbouring Dependencies, is expected to result from this work, but it is too early to estimate its contribution to the development of the Territory.

F.—AVIATION.

The various schemes for the assistance of aviation which have been financed by the Colonial Development Fund are all part of and supplementary to the larger operations of Government undertaken to develop the airways of the Territory, and it is impracticable to attempt to

appraise their worth separately. A network of aerodromes and landing grounds has been prepared and maintained throughout the Territory, and to the advantages of the new service thereby provided for the general administration of the Territory must be added the benefits gained from an expansion of commercial and private flying and a growing appreciation of their potentialities.

No unexpected difficulties have been experienced in putting into operation the schemes financed by the Colonial Development Fund, and there is every reason to be satisfied with the results. Were similar projects to be undertaken again the means would not be changed.

Scheme No. 53B.—Improvements to Aerodromes and Landing Grounds.

A grant of £10,000 was approved in June, 1932, for the development of aerodromes and has been expended mainly on the construction of runways at Dodoma, Moshi and Mbeya. These have proved entirely satisfactory for their purpose, which is to ensure uninterrupted service of large aircraft, particularly those of Imperial Airways.

Scheme No. 53.—Establishment of Wireless Stations at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya.

Scheme No. 53B.—Provision of Medium Wave Apparatus at Moshi and Dodoma.

A free grant of £12,000 was authorized in June, 1932, and was followed by another of £2,789 authorized in October, 1934, for the equipment of wireless stations at Moshi, Dodoma and Mbeya, in connection with the Imperial Airways route through East Africa. The stations at Moshi and Dodoma are of direct benefit to, and were installed entirely for, the use of Imperial Airways, but that at Mbeya, where there were until recently no telegraphic facilities, was for a time used also for general Government and public business. Now it too is almost exclusively used by Imperial Airways. The operation of the stations at Moshi and Dodoma has been taken over by this company.

Few aircraft operating on the route, other than those of Imperial Airways, are equipped with the necessary wireless equipment to make use of the installations, and so for the present their value to the Territory may be said to arise merely out of their value to Imperial Airways. It is justifiable to say that the apparatus is essential to the safe working of this company, the successful operation of which is of the greatest benefit to the development of the Territory.

Item No. 53.—Night Flying Facilities at Mbeya.

A grant of £1,600, made in September, 1930, by the Colonial Development Fund, has been utilized in providing flood lighting apparatus, which can be used either as a beacon or as an aerodrome light on the Mbeya aerodrome. It has been put into use recently and has proved so successful that similar apparatus would probably be purchased if it became necessary to provide night flying facilities at other aerodromes in the Territory. As in the case of the wireless installations, this equipment is at present used almost entirely for the benefit of Imperial Airways, and the advantages which accrue to the Territory are those conferred by the successful operation of this company.

APPENDIX IV.

Table showing the External Markets for the Chief Products of the Territory during 1936.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Total Exports.</i>	<i>United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Zanzibar.</i>	<i>Kenya and Uganda.</i>	<i>British India.</i>	<i>Union of South Africa.</i>	<i>Other British Possessions.</i>	<i>United States of America.</i>	<i>France.</i>	<i>Germany.</i>	<i>Belgium.</i>	<i>Holland.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>	<i>Japan.</i>	<i>Other Foreign Countries.</i>
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sisal	1,873,312	28.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.6	12.6	1.8	11.1	29.6	6.3	0.1	0.0	3.2
Cotton	640,625	16.3	0.0	25.5	38.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	16.0	1.5
Groundnuts	277,226	70.9	0.5	2.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	1.3	0.0	1.3	10.5	0.0	0.0
Coffee	342,990	4.3	0.2	74.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	16.6	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Hides and skins	207,539	14.7	0.0	20.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	35.9	6.2	4.6	3.9	0.4	0.0	1.3
Copra	82,246	1.7	2.3	28.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.6	16.6	0.1	5.6	0.8	0.0	12.2
Sesame	56,738	0.4	13.9	15.0	0.0	3.0	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	39.9	0.0	0.0
Beeswax	52,040	67.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	3.5	0.0	0.0	24.3	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Barks for tanning...	9,301	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	63.5	0.0	11.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	19.9

Note.—These figures do not in all cases show the ultimate destination of the product. Most of the sisal is shipped on option for two or three ports and it has been necessary to take the first port quoted. In the cases of coffee and hides and skins, the ultimate destination of the exports to Kenya and Uganda cannot be given.

APPENDIX V.

Memorandum on trade with Kenya and Uganda.

Under the Customs tariff of the 1st of January, 1923, provision was made for the duty-free interchange between Tanganyika and Kenya and Uganda of local produce and manufactures. The Customs Agreements of August, 1927, introduced a system of inter-territorial transfer of imported goods with credits of import duty and confirmed the existing arrangements in respect of local products. An increasing volume of trade with the adjoining dependencies has therefore developed. In exchange for the sugar, wheat flour, cigarettes, tea, butter and other Kenya and Uganda products consumed in Tanganyika, this Territory finds a convenient market for her surplus production of rice, copra, tobacco, ghee and other products, besides making greater use of the more direct communications via Mombasa for the export in transit of the coffee and other products of the Northern and Lake provinces.

Exchange of local produce.—The following tables show the quantities and values of the principal articles imported from Kenya and Uganda for consumption in the Territory during the years 1935 and 1936:—

Articles.					Quantity.		Value.	
					1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
							£	£
Sugar	...	...	...	Tons	5,186	4,136	81,245	43,675
Wheat	...	...	...	Cwt.	48,684	58,018	31,446	37,487
Other flour	...	...	...	"	105,818	143,935	19,640	20,006
Cigarettes	...	...	...	Lb.	62,218	101,820	10,986	19,290
Tea	...	...	...	Cwt.	2,726	2,705	15,221	14,565
Aluminium hollow-ware	...	...	...	Tons	57	78	9,082	12,141
Wood and timber	...	...	...	C. ft.	58,600	80,396	8,310	11,136
Maize	...	...	...	Cwt.	124,313	74,695	20,004	10,434
Butter	...	...	...	"	1,204	1,585	6,248	8,605
Soap	...	...	...	—	—	—	6,401	7,850
Bacon and ham	...	...	...	Cwt.	594	677	3,654	4,047
Provisions, other	...	...	...	—	—	—	3,831	3,704
Other grain	...	...	...	Cwt.	25,160	13,355	5,577	3,699
Apparel, wearing	...	...	...	—	—	—	4,622	3,085
Ale, beer, etc.	...	...	...	Imp. gal.	8,583	8,572	3,094	3,012
Ghee	...	...	...	Cwt.	1,350	935	3,336	2,722
Potatoes	...	...	...	"	11,800	15,419	2,224	2,716
Hats and caps	...	...	...	Doz.	1,662	3,384	1,247	2,507
Furniture	...	...	...	—	—	—	720	1,918
Cheese	...	...	...	Cwt.	325	409	1,434	1,760
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	...	Lb.	8,691	10,229	1,243	1,725
Meat, tinned	...	...	...	Cwt.	204	280	1,239	1,666
Pulse	...	...	...	"	6,705	5,585	2,041	1,586
Jaggery	...	...	...	"	2,107	5,830	953	1,571
Tobacco, unmanufactured...	...	...	...	Lb.	420,117	66,182	11,779	1,365
Rice	...	...	...	Cwt.	671	2,536	400	1,087
Methylated spirit	...	...	...	Imp. gal.	4,524	6,288	760	1,046
Coffee	...	...	...	Cwt.	88	106	346	427
Spices	...	...	...	"	130	148	112	168
Fish, dried, etc	...	...	...	"	172	166	186	165
Dhall	...	...	...	"	261	206	200	140
Builders' woodwork	...	...	...	—	—	—	253	70
Wheat	...	...	...	Cwt.	213	76	116	50
Total	...	...	...	...	—	—	257,950	225,425

The corresponding quantities and values of Tanganyika produce estimated to have been consumed in Kenya and Uganda during the years 1935 and 1936 were as follows:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>		<i>Value.</i>	
	1935.	1936.	1935.	1936.
			£	£
Rice Cwt.	97,938	128,653	66,598	72,767
Ghee „	10,672	11,427	21,386	28,151
Copra Tons	2,713	2,269	25,431	23,484
Tobacco, manufactured ... Lb.	263,300	122,268	38,182	17,931
Oil, coconut Tons	296	464	5,986	9,578
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... Lb.	189,443	385,373	2,968	5,069
Onions Cwt.	8,226	10,302	4,037	4,483
Timber, other sort ... C. ft.	18,116	18,713	3,787	3,509
Oil, sesame Tons	60	83	2,067	2,887
Millet and mtama ... Cwt.	3,089	13,727	623	2,760
Fish, dried and dry-salted ... „	2,269	2,322	2,301	2,432
Other food —	—	—	1,897	2,151
Cigarettes Lb.	21,323	7,123	3,303	1,576
Beans and peas ... Cwt.	747	4,641	284	1,276
Chillies „	335	345	252	403
Pulse „	2,366	1,255	591	371
Sheep and goats for slaughter Nos.	2,088	298	552	127
Soap Cwt.	58	108	52	108
Meat, tinned and dripping ... „	191	17	662	66
Sugar, raw (jaggery) ... „	578	134	382	64
<i>Total</i>	—	—	181,341	179,283

The totals in the above Tables are necessarily incomplete owing to the omission of small miscellaneous items. They show, however, a constant flow of reciprocal trade, with a small balance in favour of Kenya and Uganda.

Excessive imports of sugar from Kenya and Uganda at the end of 1935 left a surplus which reduced the imports tax during 1936. Prices were lower and the total value fell by 46 per cent. The tobacco position of two years earlier was reversed; imports of leaf tobacco were relatively insignificant while supplies of cigarettes and manufactured tobacco showed increases in value of 76 per cent. and 39 per cent. respectively. The local production of maize reduced requirements of grain from Kenya but was not sufficient to affect the supply of maize meal and flour, which was higher by 36 per cent. in quantity at approximately the same total value as in the previous year. Timber showed another considerable advance, as did also aluminium ware and hats and caps made in Kenya and Uganda from imported materials. The neighbouring territories continued to supply a large part of Tanganyika's consumption of tea, soap, butter, bacon and cheese, all of which are, or could be, produced in the Territory.

The main increases in the exports of Tanganyika products were recorded in rice, ghee, vegetable oils, leaf tobacco, millet and pulse. As already stated tobacco manufactures fell by more than one-half.

The above tables provide evidence of the mutual value of that provision in the customs agreements which allows the free interchange of local products. It is unfortunately not possible to prepare statistics

showing the quantities and values of commodities originating in, or consumed in, Kenya and Uganda separately. Products of the two adjoining territories so often lose their identity before reaching Tanganyika that any returns based on final transfer declarations would be valueless. At the same time much of the Tanganyika produce shipped for ultimate consumption in Uganda is consigned to Kenya destinations for subsequent distribution.

Transfer of imported goods.—The situation of Mombasa in relation to the transport system of East Africa as a whole, combined with other factors connected with the local organisation of commercial firms, finance, etc., has considerably increased the entrepôt trade of Kenya in the import requirements of Tanganyika. During the year about one-fifth of the Territory's imports of foreign trade goods passed through Kenya and Uganda either in direct transit or as re-exports from duty-paid and bonded stocks.

The main items, with quantities and values, were:—

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Cotton piece-goods :—			£
Dyed	Linear yard ...	1,995,345	31,235
	Square yard ...	1,785,076	
Unbleached	Linear yard ...	2,978,418	29,863
	Square yard ...	2,934,562	
Coloured	Linear yard ...	2,004,212	27,620
	Square yard ...	1,948,892	
Printed, other	Linear yard ...	1,035,181	11,837
	Square yard ...	877,490	
Khangas	Linear yard ...	542,967	11,079
	Square yard ...	672,928	
Bleached	Linear yard ...	566,871	7,229
	Square yard ...	520,096	
Petrol	Imp. gal. ...	1,573,833	91,481
Machinery	Ton	726	59,976
Fuel oil	Imp. gal. ...	2,032,652	30,036
Kerosene	„ „ ...	853,576	28,156
Wearing apparel, haberdashery and hosiery	Value	—	26,881
Other iron and steel manufac- tures	Ton	1,043	20,202
Cutlery, hardware, instruments and implements	Value	—	16,902
Other articles of food and drink	„	—	14,673
Jute bags and sacks	Doz.	66,214	12,949
Cotton blankets	No.	193,553	12,353
Cigarettes, cigars and tobacco ...	Lb.	79,569	12,306
Motor cars	No.	136	12,135
Motor lorries	„	73	11,877
Lubricating oil	Imp. gal. ...	111,071	10,643
Galvanized corrugated iron sheets	Ton	877	9,850
Boots and shoes	Doz. pair ...	11,610	8,968
Tyres and tubes	No.	9,132	8,219
Cotton thread, yarns and manu- factures... ..	Value	—	7,688
Artificial silk piece-goods	Linear yard ...	386,404	7,562
	Square yard ...	338,581	
Motor car parts and accessories	Value	—	7,193
Other textile manufactures	„	—	7,160
Chemicals, dyes and colours	„	—	6,246

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Unit of Quantity.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value. £</i>
Other vehicles and parts ...	Value ...	—	6,227
Silk piece-goods ...	Linear yard ...	125,112	5,506
	Square yard ...	118,934	
Cement, building... ..	Ton ...	2,462	4,676
Electrical goods and apparatus	Value ...	—	4,363
Woollen and silk manufactures	„ ...	—	4,193
Whisky, brandy and gin ...	Prof gal. ...	1,770	5,880
Earthenware and glassware ...	Value ...	—	3,750
Drugs and medicines ...	„ ...	—	3,643
Other oils, fats and resin manu- factures... ..	„ ...	—	3,363
Leather and manufactures thereof	„ ...	—	2,778
Paper, cardboard and stationery	„ ...	—	2,670
Brass, copper and metal manu- factures... ..	Ton ...	35	2,568
Motor tractors ...	No. ...	18	2,211
Nails, screws, rivets, etc. ...	Ton ...	145	2,112
Ale, beer, stout, etc. ...	Imp. gal. ...	8,646	1,854
Raw materials ...	Value ...	—	1,806
Milk, condensed, etc. ...	Cwt. ...	594	1,410
Cycles, not motor ...	No. ...	368	1,071
Rice ...	Cwt. ...	1,376	1,016
Wheat meal and flour ...	„ ...	1,849	992
Motor cycles and tricars ...	No. ...	24	527
Other grain and pulse ...	Cwt. ...	731	366
Manufactures of wood and timber	Value ...	—	348
Tea ...	Cwt. ...	15	137
Salt ...	Ton ...	18	106
Sugar ...	„ ...	4	97
Miscellaneous manufactured goods ...	Value ...	—	59,838
<i>Total</i> ...	...	...	663,634

The volume of trade in imported goods transferred from Tanganyika to Kenya and Uganda is comparatively insignificant, consisting mainly of transfers or returns of urgent or surplus stocks from Dar es Salaam and Tanga to Mombasa.

APPENDIX VI.

An Ordinance to amend the African Education Ordinance.

Be it enacted by the Governor of Tanganyika with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the African Education (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, and shall come into operation on the 31st day of December, 1936.

2. Section 2 of the African Education Ordinance (hereinafter referred to as “the principal Ordinance”) is amended as follows:—

(a) The definition of the word “school” is revoked and the following definition substituted therefor:—

“ ‘school’ means an institution at which African pupils receive a regular course of secular instruction and includes a training institution but does not include—

(i) any institution at which the instruction is wholly of a religious character or at which only the minimum of secular teaching needed for religious instruction is given;

(ii) any institution maintained by a religious society for the purpose of training persons for the ordained ministry or for admission to a religious order; ”.

(b) The following definition is inserted immediately after the definition of the word “prescribed ”:—

“ ‘registered teacher ’ means a teacher registered under the provisions of section 10; ”.

3. Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the principal Ordinance are revoked and the following sections substituted therefor:—

“ 8.—(1) No person shall open any school after the 31st day of December, 1936, or maintain any school after the 31st day of December, 1936, unless such school has been registered in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) Application for registration of a school shall be made in such manner and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) The Educational Secretary or the person in charge or the manager of every school in existence on the 31st day of December, 1936, shall on or before the 1st day of May, 1937, apply to the Director of Education in the manner prescribed for the registration of such school.

(4) In the case of schools to be opened after the 31st day of December, 1936, the person proposing to open such school shall apply for the registration of such school in like manner at least six months before the date upon which it is proposed to open such school.

(5) Upon receipt of an application for registration the Director of Education, if satisfied that the requirements of this Ordinance have been complied with, shall enter the prescribed particulars in a register of schools to be kept by him for the purpose:

Provided that the Director of Education may refuse to register any school for that reason that, in his opinion, other sufficient educational facilities exist or for other good and sufficient reasons whether of the same or a different kind.

(6) An appeal shall lie within sixty days from an order of the Director of Education refusing to register a school under the provisions of this section to the Governor in Council whose decision shall be final.

9. The Governor shall cause a list of all schools registered in the Territory under the provisions of section 8 to be published in the *Gazette* in the months of June and December of every year.

10.—(1) The Director of Education shall keep or cause to be kept a register of all teachers to whom teaching certificates or licences to teach have been or may be issued under rules to be made under this Ordinance.

(2) A list of registered teachers shall be published in the *Gazette* not less than six months after the 31st day of December, 1936, and thereafter a notification of additions to or deletions from the register of teachers shall be published in the *Gazette* in the months of June and December of each year.

(3) The conditions upon which a teacher may be registered and the conditions upon which the name of a teacher may be removed from the register shall be such as may be prescribed.

11.—(1) No person shall teach in any school unless he has been registered as a teacher under the provisions of section 10.

(2) No teacher shall teach English in any school unless he is authorized in writing by the Director of Education so to do.”

4. Section 15 of the principal Ordinance is amended—

(a) by the deletion in the third line of sub-section (1) of the figure “ 9 ” and the substitution therefor of the figure “ 8 ”; and

(b) by the deletion in the eighth line of sub-section (3) of the comma after the word “ may ” and the words “ with the advice of the Committee and ”.

5. Section 16 of the principal Ordinance is amended by the deletion in the first line thereof of the figure “ 9 ” and the substitution therefor of the figure “ 8 ”.

6. Section 17 of the principal Ordinance is amended by the addition after the word “ school ” in the second line of a comma followed by the words—

“ or any institution (other than an institution for the purpose of training persons for the ordained ministry or for admission to a religious order) at which secular instruction is given to Africans,”.

7. Section 19 of the principal Ordinance is amended by the insertion in paragraph (5) immediately after the word “ certificates ”, wherever it occurs, of the word “ or licences ”.

Passed in the Legislative Council on the sixth day of November, 1936.

JOHN F. NICOLL,
Clerk of Legislative Council.

APPENDIX VII.

The Junior Secondary School Syllabus.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—STANDARDS IX AND X.

Follows Standard VIII of the English Primary Course (Section IV). Preparatory to Special Course (Section VI), and Preparatory to Makerere.

STANDARD IX.

English:

Reading.—As for Standard VIII; continue with Michael West series, or equivalent. Other suggested books; *Hereward the Wake* (MacMillans Children's Classics); *Hours with English Authors*, Book III.

Conversation.—As for Standard VIII, but more advanced. Talks on subjects of general interest.

Translation.—As for Standard VIII, but more advanced. Here variety should be aimed at, e.g., descriptive, narrative. The teacher should deal with such subjects as emphasis, use of long and short sentences, choice of words, use of adjectives, and simple simile and metaphor.

Dictation.—More difficult; a piece of poetry may be attempted occasionally.

Grammar.—Demonstration of grammatical points, which are found to be imperfectly known in the course of composition lessons.

Composition.—Essays on topics of local and general interest. Descriptive and narrative compositions should specially be directed to the encouragement of originality.

Repetition.

Arithmetic.—Full treatment of simple interest, present worth and discount. Stocks and shares, but elementary only. Proportional parts and mixtures.

Algebra.—The first four rules. Identities. Simple equations with problems. Graphs.

Geometry.—Use of drawing instruments in construction and measurements of angles, triangles, perpendiculars, parallels, quadrilaterals, polygons and circles.

History.—The British Empire 1558-1914 and particular reference to the expansion of the British Empire in Africa. (Text books: the following will be found useful:—Woodward, *Short History of the Expansion of the British Empire* (Cambridge Press); Morris and Wood, *The English Speaking Nations* (Oxford Press).

Geography.—Regional geography of Asia.

Physical.—Further study of temperature and climate, rainfall, winds, ocean currents, etc.

Practical.—Contours and map reading. Rain gauge and construction of charts. Reading and preparation of data and statistics, e.g., world distribution of crops and minerals.

Science.—See Appendix E.

STANDARD X.

English:

Reading.—Continue with Michael West series, or equivalent. Prescribed text books for the Junior Secondary Schools Leaving Examination.

Conversation.—Discussions on current topics and books and occasional debates.

Translation.—Varied translation of all types of non-technical English. Passages should be selected definitely to illustrate idiom. A piece may be dictated in Swahili or English and pupils required to write down a translation of it.

Dictation.—As in previous year, more difficult pieces. See also under *Translation*.

Grammar.—As in standard IX. Lessons and exercises may be given on word building; origins and derivations of words; Latin roots, etc.; prefix and suffix.

Composition.—Original compositions on the same lines as in previous year. Paraphrasing of poetry, and precis writing. Optional: Writing of simple verses.

Repetition.

Arithmetic.—A general revision, with full treatment of the area of the circle and other problems in mensuration.

Algebra.—Fractions. Factors, H.C.F. and L.C.M. Equations involving fractions, with problems.

Geometry.—Theorems as follows: (1) Adjacent angles are supplementary, and converse. (2) Vertically opposite angles are equal. (3) Two parallel straight lines make corresponding angles with a transversal. (4) The exterior angle of a triangle equals the sum of the two interior and opposite angles. (5) The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal. (6) If one side of a triangle is greater than another, the angle opposite the former is greater than the angle opposite the latter. Practical work to be revision and extension of the work of Standard IX, viz., measurement of lines and angles, construction of perpendiculars, construction of parallel lines, construction of triangles and four-sided figures.

History.—Continued study of the history of the British Empire from 1558-1914. Industrial era. The Great War and after. Text books as before.

Geography.—Thorough revision of the whole course.

Science.—See Appendix E.

APPENDIX "E."

SYLLABUS OF INSTRUCTION FOR JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.
SCIENCE SYLLABUS.

Introductory notes.—(1) For convenience the subject has been divided into its conventional sections, but it must be remembered that the subject is intended to be treated as a whole, and the inter-relationship of the various sections must be emphasized.

It is suggested that as far as possible one period a week should be allotted for Botany or Zoology, one for Chemistry and one for Physics throughout the two years of the course.

(2) Whenever any apparatus is used for demonstration purposes in Physics and Chemistry, it is of utmost importance that the student should be made to draw neat and accurately proportioned diagrams.

1. *Chemistry.*

Water.—The important part played by water in the world. Its composition. Solubility, crystals and natural waters.

Hydrogen.—Preparation and simple properties.

Oxygen.—Preparation and simple properties.

Air.—Its composition.

Nitrogen.—Simple properties.

Carbon.—Occurrence. Oxidation of carbon. Breathing of animals.

Plants and carbon dioxide. Fermentation. Combustion and flame. Carbonates and the hardness of water.

Iron and the rusting of iron.

Elements, compounds and mixtures.

Physical and chemical changes.

Indestructibility of matter.

Potassium, magnesium, phosphorus.—A few simple facts about these elements and their importance in animal and vegetable life.

2. *Physics.*

(*Note.*—The aim of the course is to teach general principles and illustrate them from common examples. A list of examples from which questions may be set is given at the end.)

Objects of Physics.—Physical measurement. Units. Fundamental units (length, time and mass). Derived units (area, volume, angle).

Properties of Matter.—Mass and weight. Gravitation. Simple properties of solids, liquids and gases. Atmospheric pressure. Diffusion and surface tension and their part in animal and plant life.

Heat.—Effects produced by heat. Temperature and quantity of heat. Heat and work.

Light.—Nature. Propagation. Intensity. Reflection and refraction at single plane surfaces. Spectrum and waves.

Sound.—Nature. Propagation. Pitch, intensity and quality. Resonances.

Magnetism.—Properties of magnets. The earth's magnetism.

Electricity.—The production of electricity by friction. Conductors and insulators. The electric current and its production.

Atmospheric pressure.—Barometer. Syphon.

Heat.—Melting and boiling. Thermometer. Expansion of metal structures. Engines (steam and internal combustion).

Light.—Pinhole camera. Shadows. Looking glass. Apparent displacement of objects under water. Colours. Newton's disc.

Sound.—The human ear. Music. Gramophone. Bowed, percussion and wind instruments (examples from native instruments).

Magnetism.—Magnetization of needles. The compass.

Electricity.—Electrification of rods. Pith ball electroscope. Simple cells. Electric lamp. Electromagnets. Electric bell.

3. *Agricultural Science.*

(a) *Botany*.—The seed and germination. Roots and their work. Types of shoots. Leaves and their adaptations for the work they perform. The construction and the work of the flower. Different types of flowers. Pollination. Types of inflorescence. Fruits and seeds. The dispersal of fruits. Respiration. How a plant feeds. Growth. Photosynthesis. The water and the food supply from the soil.

Soils.—Origin and formation; soil and subsoil; soil types in East Africa; soil operations and their effect on the water-content; physical properties; springs and wells; farm tools and implements; exhaustion, rotations; manures and principles of manuring; mulching.

Crops.—Seed selection; planting and cultivation of farm crops and vegetables; rotation; fruit growing, pruning, grafting, and budding; afforestation; nursery work; experimental work; marketing.

The plant in its natural home, i.e., the plants found growing together in (1) a forest, (2) the short grass on a hill, (3) elephant grass, (4) a swamp.

Note.—Wherever possible field work should be carried out in conjunction with the class room work, and pupils taught to observe for themselves and to record what they find, both by collecting and by drawing good diagrams.

(b) *Zoology*.—Phenomena which distinguish living things from non-living things. The differences between animals and plants. The dependence of all animal life on plant life. Zoological terms:—Protoplasm, Cells, Symbiosis, Parasitism, Metabolism, etc. Demonstrations only of the simple forms of animal life. Life history of: the frog, the butterfly (complete metamorphosis), the tick (incomplete metamorphosis), the mosquito, a fish, a bird, a domestic animal. The adaptations of animals to their surroundings and to their mode of life. Natural selection.

The following is a list of examples which might be used to illustrate the above, although they are merely put forward as suggestions:—

Aquatic insects	...	...	Water beetle.
Other insects	...	...	Locust, butterfly, mosquito.
Birds of prey	...	...	Hawk.
Ground birds	...	...	Guinea fowl.
Herbivorous animals	...	...	Buck, etc.
Carnivorous animals	...	...	Lion, leopard, etc.

The protective colourings of animals.

Note.—It is of the utmost importance that the pupils should be trained to make and record their own observations.

GENERAL BIOLOGY.

Revision in more scientific form of Middle School Syllabus.

1. Phenomena which distinguished living things from non-living things: i.e. (a) Movement, (b) Food, (c) Growth, (d) Respiration, (e) Excretion, (f) Reproduction: simple anatomy of a hen's egg, (g) Irritability and stimulus.

2. External morphology of a plant and an animal (See Year I, Middle School syllabus). The differences between animals and plants: Revise: Differences in nutrition (see Middle School syllabus). Organic and inorganic food explained on a simple chemical basis.

3. The ways in which animals and plants ensure the continuance of their kind. Fertilization: Comparison of animals and plants. The development of a hen's egg explained very simply.

4. Diversity of plant and animal form (revision in more scientific form of Second Year Middle School Syllabus).

(a) Protective form and colouration—Cryptic colours, pattern colouration, warning colouration.

(b) Protective resemblance to particular objects.

5. Parasitism in animals and plants—

(a) Life history of one animal and one plant parasite.

(b) Predacious animals.

(c) Symbiosis—Nodule bacteria—Termites.

6. The dependence of all animal life on plants for food. The whole energy of life is derived from the sun, hence all animal energy is derived indirectly from the same sources through plants. Food chains.

7. Conception of a cell both in plants and animals. Examples: green cell, or epidermis of a plant, or cross section of a stem or yeast, etc.

ELEMENTARY BIOLOGY.

Revise adaptations to environment. The plants and animals in their natural homes. Collections of any three of the following habitats, stressing particularly adaptations of the animals and plants to that environment and making drawings of those parts of the animals or plants which show interesting adaptation:—

Brachystegia—isberlinia, woodland, i.e., *miombo*, heavy *mbuga* (temporary marsh). Rocky hill sides. Semi *mbuga*.

Pond life including immediate marsh of the pond surroundings. Riverine. Cultivated plots. (Some of the common crops.) Example: Pond life. Reeds (two or three kinds), sedges (several kinds), bull rush, water lilies, water lettuce, water boatman, pond skater, water mite, water scorpion, tadpoles, fresh water tortoise, leeches, mosquito larvae, dragon-fly larvae, may-fly larvae, microscopic animals and plants.

Note.—Schools are expected to make as complete a collection as possible of the plants and animals in the habitats they choose. Examiners will expect a knowledge of only a few of the types in this collection. Latin names are not expected.

ZOOLOGY.

Revision of animal cell and protoplasm. Cells of the cheek. A simple classification of animals.

(a) Protoza. Single celled animals. Examine a drop of water.

(b) Metazoa. Many celled animals. External characters and life history of earthworm or other type.

(c) Arthropoda including centipedes and millipedes.

Life history of a butterfly or moth (complete metamorphosis). Maize stalk borer—Citrus butterfly.

Life history of locust or grasshopper (incomplete metamorphosis) in full.

A mosquito, tsetse fly or other insect type.

Simple discussion of fish.

Life history of a frog.

Birds: external features.

Mammalia: cow or goat. External features.

The adaptations of animals to their surroundings and food supply. Simple distinction between herbivorous animals—ruminants, buck and cattle, and carnivorous animals—dog, cat, lion, leopard. Consider also such types as water birds, duck, etc. (noting legs and feet) birds of prey, hawk.

Agricultural Botany and Soil and Crop Science.

Revision: Especially: The seed and germination. Roots and their work. Water and food supply from the soil. Types of roots. Leaves and their adaptation for the work they perform. Respiration, transpiration and photosynthesis.

Different types of flowers. Pollination and fertilization. Types of inflorescence.

Fruit and seed. Development of different modes of dispersal of seeds. Fruit and seeds as food for man. Annuals, biennials, perennials.

Trace life history of a plant from seed and seedling. Keep diary.

Plant reproduction from seed, bulbs, underground rhizomes, stolons, and cuttings. Effect on plant of light, heat, moisture. Importance of plants to man.

The Soil.—Origin, formation and properties of soils.

Soils and subsoils.—“Light” soils and “heavy” soils. Loam soils. Mineral matter and vegetable matter. Great value of “humus”. Aeration of soils. Simple explanation of capillary attraction and practical importance thereof.

Conservation of water in soils—hoeing, mulching, etc. Soil erosion.

Theory of essential plant foods—lime, nitrates, phosphates, potash. Simple theory of manure manufacture and storage of farm yard manure.

Methods of increasing fertility in impoverished soils. Principles of manuring: Farm yard manure, green manuring. Discussion of improved cultural methods.

Rotation of crops: Importance and reasons for suitable local rotation to be demonstrated in school plots.

As far as Europeans can teach Africans—life history and details of cultivation of common crops.

Good and bad seed. Seed selection. Seed storage.

Methods of planting, spacing, and general care of crops after planting.

Harvesting: Wasteful and improved methods.

Horticulture and forestry: Details of cultural operation of most important vegetables. Disposal of produce. Value and cultivation of forest trees. Methods of raising and propagation. Cultural operations for fruit trees. Pruning, thinning, grafting and budding, grading and marketing.

Note.—Above mostly done as practical work in school gardens and farm.

Note.—The use of technical terms and scientific names will not be expected by examiners.

APPENDIX VIII.

Report on Medical Practitioners and Dentists registered in the Territory.

The tables below show the number of medical practitioners and dentists registered in the Territory and the nature of their qualifications, together with the alterations effected during the year.

TABLES SHOWING THE NUMBERS OF PERSONS REGISTERED AS MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS AND DENTISTS ON 1ST JANUARY, 1937.

Medical Practitioners.

—	<i>British Qualifications.</i>			<i>Qualifications registrable not in British Register.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Government Service.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	<i>Not resident.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	
British	*47	19	*13	—	79
British Indian ...	3	4	6	—	13
Goan	—	6	3	—	9
German	—	3	—	23	26
Swiss	—	—	—	1	1
United States ...	—	—	—	3	3
Greek	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Total ...</i>	<i>*50</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>*22</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>132</i>

Dentists.

—	<i>British Qualifications.</i>			<i>Foreign Qualifications.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Government Service.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	<i>Not resident.</i>	<i>Private or Missionary.</i>	
British	*2	I	*3	—	6
German	—	—	—	4	4
Japanese	—	—	—	†I	I
<i>Total</i>	*2	I	*3	5	II

* Two Medical Officers hold dental qualifications in addition and appear in both lists.

† Registered in Foreign List of British Dentists Register.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE NAMES WERE ADDED TO, OR REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER DURING THE YEAR 1936.

—	<i>Added.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Removed.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Dental.</i>		<i>Medical.</i>	<i>Dental.</i>	
British	2	—	2	I	—	I
British Indian ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
German... ..	4	2	6	—	—	—
Goan	I	—	I	—	—	—
United States ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total</i>	7	2	9	I	—	I

In addition to the registered medical practitioners shown in the table above 59 persons are licensed to practise medicine in the Territory under specified conditions; the licences require renewal each year. Of these 52 are in Government Service, and 7 are privately employed by commercial undertakings or charities.

APPENDIX IX.

Government Publications.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
Tanganyika Annual Report	4s.	5d.	His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or The Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
<i>Departmental Annual Reports.</i>			
Agriculture	4s.	3d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
Audit	1s.	1d.	
Education	2s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Financial	5s.	4d.	do.
Forestry	1s.	1d.	do.
Game Preservation ...	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.
Geological Survey ...	1s. 6d.	2d.	do.
Land and Mines	4s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Medical and Sanitary, including Laboratory ...	4s.	3d.	do.
Mines	1s.	1d.	do.
Native Administration ...	3s. 6d.	3d.	do.
Police	1s.	2d.	do.
Posts and Telegraph ...	1s.	1d.	do.
Prisons	1s.	1d.	do.
Public Works	1s.	2d.	do.
Survey	1s.	1d.	do.
Trade	4s. 6d.	5d.	do.
Veterinary	6s.	5d.	do.
<i>Departmental Publications.</i>			
Agricultural :			
Pamphlet No. 8—Further Observations on Factors in Arabica Coffee Culture ...	1s.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 9—Arabica Coffee, Periods of Growth and Seasonal Measures	1s. 6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 10—The Red Locust	6d.	1d.	do.
Pamphlet No. 11—Virginia Tobacco, Fire-Cured Type	6d.	1d.	do.

<i>Title of Publication.</i>	<i>Published Price and Subscription Rate.</i>	<i>Cost of Postage to United Kingdom.</i>	<i>Where obtainable.</i>
<i>Departmental Publications</i> —cont. <i>Agricultural—cont.</i>			
Pamphlet No. 12—Memorandum on Locust Destruction ...	6d.	1d.	The Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, Westminster, London, S.W.1, or the Government Printer, Dar es Salaam.
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